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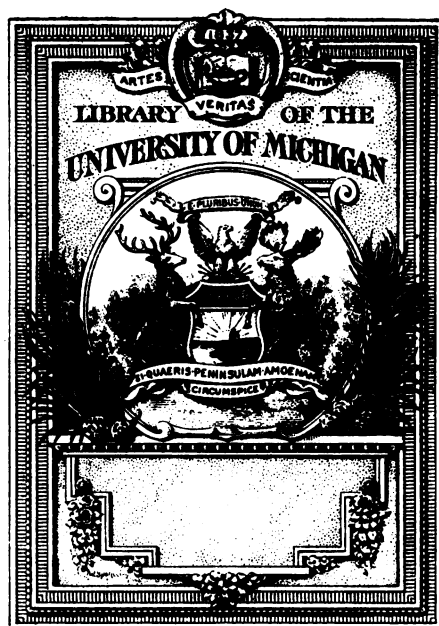
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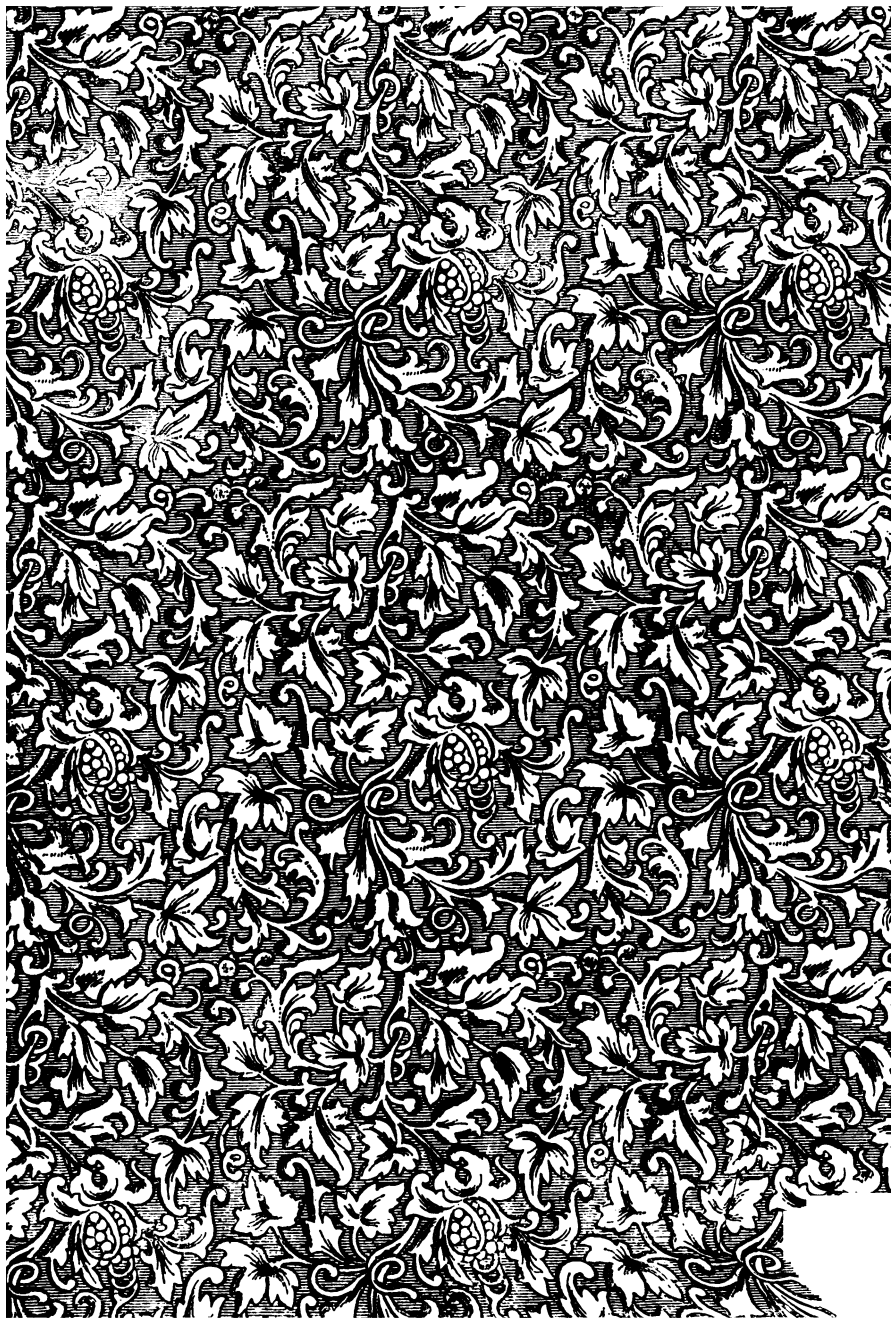
The
Civil Government
OF
Connecticut

A 907,843

DOUGLAS

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Abstract



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THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT

BY
CHARLES HENRY DOUGLAS, A. M.



PHILADELPHIA
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THE history of more than two hundred and fifty years of self-government in this Commonwealth affords much to stimulate patriotic devotion to both State and nation. The study of the details of administration of the local government is an important part of the preparation for citizenship.

It is desirable that the teacher should have access to Hollister's *History of Connecticut*, the latest *State Register and Manual*, Johnston's *Connecticut*, and Bancroft's *History of the United States*. A more extensive list of reference books can readily be compiled from the excellent bibliography given by Johnston.



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INTRODUCTION.

As applied to an American Commonwealth the word State signifies a political community of free citizens, occupying a territory of defined boundaries, organized under a government sanctioned and limited by a written Constitution, and established by the consent of the people. Each State or Commonwealth maintains a republican form of government, which is guaranteed by the United States.

A State or Commonwealth is a public corporation, and has many rights also possessed by a free person. It can buy and sell property and hold it in possession. It can make contracts or agreements and compel those who form the contract to perform their part. Yet because it is the State and possesses many powers which a human being cannot possess or exercise, the State cannot be sued as easily as an individual or a private corporation. The State as a public corporation is next in rank to the United States. Public corporations of lesser rank are counties, cities, and towns. There are cases in which the United States, a State, a county, a city, or a town may be sued.

The State differs from the government of the State. The body of men to whom the business of the State is committed by the electors are public servants. They possess no authority not delegated to them by the State Constitution and the laws made in accordance with it. The laws of the State are made by its legislature and are of general application in the State unless otherwise specified.

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Local government consists chiefly in the administration of these laws. Cities and boroughs, through the agency of councils, and towns in their town meetings, may enact ordinances in force only within their respective areas. All such ordinances must be consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the State.

The State Constitution is therefore the supreme law of the State,—supreme unless it conflicts with the supreme law of the United States, which is the national Constitution and the treaties and laws made by its authority.

A citizen of Connecticut is therefore governed by several sets of laws. Whether he resides in a town, a borough or a city, he is governed by local laws or ordinances, also by the laws of the State, the Constitution of the State, the laws of Congress, the treaties made by Congress, and by the Constitution of the United States.

He is only indirectly affected by the laws, the treaties, and the Constitution of the United States. By far the greater part of his interests are directly affected by local laws or ordinances and by State laws.¹

Connecticut is independent of every other Commonwealth, but it is an integral part of the United States. It is one of the original thirteen States, and bears as a State a relation to all the other States which may be compared

¹ "An American may, through a long life, never be reminded of the Federal Government, except when he votes at presidential or congressional elections, lodges a complaint against the post-office, and opens his trunk for a custom-house officer on the pier at New York when he returns from a tour in Europe. His direct taxes are paid to officials acting under State laws. The State, or a local authority constituted by the State statutes, registers his birth, appoints his guardian, pays for his schooling, gives him a share in the estate of his father deceased, marries him, divorces him, entertains civil action against him, declares him a bankrupt, hangs him for murder. The police that guard his house, the local boards which look after the poor, control highways, impose water rates, manage schools—all these derive their legal powers from the State alone."—BRYCE'S *American Commonwealth*.

to the relation which one organ of the human body bears to all the other organs. The inhabitant of Connecticut may be a citizen or an alien. If a citizen, he may be an elector if he complies with the requirements of the State Constitution. If a citizen of Connecticut, he is also a citizen of the United States.

Because his interests are identified with those of Connecticut, he is directly concerned in the government of the State. If an elector, he exercises a power in determining what kind of a government shall exist in the State and who shall administer it. He votes directly for State, town, city, or borough officers. If any officers are appointed, he votes for the officer who appoints them. If there is inefficient or bad government in the State or in any of its civil divisions, the citizens may correct abuses by their votes. The people are chiefly responsible for the entire conduct of the public business because the public business is entrusted to their servants. If they neglect these civil interests, they endanger their own peace and prosperity.

“Qui transtulit, sustinet.”

“These wards, called townships in New England, are the vital principle of their government, and have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation.”

—JEFFERSON.

“Kings have been dethroned, recalled, dethroned again, and so many constitutions framed or formed, stifled or subverted, that memory may despair of a complete catalogue; but the people of Connecticut have found no reason to deviate essentially from the government as established by their fathers. History has celebrated the commanders of armies on which victory has been entailed, the heroes who have won laurels in scenes of carnage and rapine. Has it no place for the founders of States, the wise legislators who struck the rock in the wilderness, and the waters of liberty gushed forth in copious and perennial fountains?”

—BANCROFT.



JOHN WINTHROP SECOND, THE GOVERNOR WHO SECURED THE CHARTER.

CONNECTICUT.



CHAPTER I.

THE CIVIC HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT.

1. Introductory.—Two of the five original colonies of New England were planted within the present bounds of Connecticut. These two colonies had different standards for citizenship, and were founded upon different ideas of the proper administration of civil affairs. The settlement of the Connecticut colony was “the first conscious and deliberate effort on this continent to establish the democratic principle in control of government;” while the

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founders of the New Haven colony afford a most notable instance of an attempt to conduct the civil affairs of a modern State in accordance with the literal precepts of the Bible.

2. Settlement of the Three River Towns.—The first white settlement within the territory embraced by the State of Connecticut was made June 8, 1633, by the Dutch, who set up a fort and trading-post on what is now called Dutch Point, in Hartford. Later in the same year a party of English from the Plymouth colony settled in Windsor, six miles farther up the river. In 1634, the town of Wethersfield was founded, and in the following year both Windsor and Wethersfield received large accessions of colonists from the Massachusetts towns of Dorchester and Watertown. The emigrants from Dorchester were so numerous and influential that they transferred their church organization to Windsor with them. In 1635–36, Hartford was settled by the removal to that town of church, teacher, and pastor from Cambridge, which was then called Newtown.

3. Cause of this Migration.—The leaders of the movement for a colony beyond the immediate control of Massachusetts were opposed to the policy of Governor Winthrop in concentrating civil power in the hands of a few and in granting to none but church members the right to vote or hold office. The elder Governor Winthrop held that a large part of the people are unfit to share in governing, and that the interests of all require them to submit to be ruled by those who are presumably the wisest and best. The ablest of his opponents was Thomas Hooker, pastor of the Cambridge church that soon migrated to Hartford. Hooker believed that the people should rule themselves, and that the whole people should take part in the government. Winthrop's idea was aristocratic, while Hooker's was democratic. During 1634–35 there had come from England to Massachusetts more than twenty vessels bring-

ing over three thousand settlers, many of whom were in sympathy with Hooker's ideas, and the time was ripe for division. The colony founded on the Connecticut was singularly fortunate in having as leaders men of large experience in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.¹

4. Settlement of Saybrook.—In 1635 John Winthrop, son of the founder of Boston, came with a colony from England to take possession of the territory patented by the Earl of Warwick (who had been a prominent member of the old Plymouth Company) to Viscount Say and Sele, Lord Brooke, and others. Winthrop established a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river, eventually shutting out the Dutch and depriving them of the fur trade, which was the chief object for which the English proprietors wished to possess this region. Winthrop named his settlement Say-Brook, after two of his influential patrons.

5. Settlement of New Haven.—In 1638 a company of Puritans from England, under the lead of their pastor John Davenport, and who had passed the previous winter near Boston, bought land from the Indians and founded the town of New Haven. This company included many persons of wealth and distinguished ability. Next to John Davenport, who was a graduate of Oxford, the most influential leader was Theophilus Eaton, the first governor. It was the purpose of the founders of the New Haven colony to form a State of their own with the Bible as their only law-book. They would not have trial by jury because it was not named in the Mosaic code. Only members of the Congregational church could vote or take part in the affairs of the town.

¹ Roger Ludlow, the first named in the commission for government, unsurpassed in his knowledge of the law and the rights of mankind, had been deputy governor of Massachusetts; John Haynes had for one year been its governor; and Hooker had no rival in public estimation but Cotton, whom he surpassed in force of character, in liberality of spirit, in soundness of judgment, and in clemency.—BANCROFT.

6. The Connecticut Colony and the First Written Constitution.—The remoteness of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield from other towns, the similarity of their ideas of government, and the danger from Indians, led them to act upon affairs of common interest in a General Court,¹ which met from time to time. They soon began to consider the advantage of a permanent compact. On Thursday, May 31, 1638, on the occasion of a General Court in Hartford, the Rev. Thomas Hooker preached a sermon on the fundamental principles of civil government. He set forth propositions far in advance of the practice of any State then existing, or the teachings of any public man of that day. He maintained—

1. The divine right of the people to appoint their own public magistrates.
2. The exercise of this right thoughtfully and in the fear of God.
3. The exercise of all power and trusts by officers and magistrates within the limitations set by the people.

These principles accorded well with the belief of the men of the Connecticut towns. Early in 1639² they met in Hartford and agreed to “enter into a combination and confederation” under a written Constitution drawn up in accordance with the teachings of Thomas Hooker. As this is the first instance known in history when men agreed to live together and be governed by a written constitution—in the modern sense of the term—it is worth while to note some of its important features:

1. It derives all the authority of government directly from the people themselves, and recognizes no exterior authority on either side of the ocean.
2. There is to be no taxation without representation.

¹ The “General Court,” or representative body of the towns, at first combined both judicial and legislative functions, but the name was retained long after the judicial duties were delegated to another body.

² The document is dated, old style, 14th January, 1638.

3. Representation is to be based upon "a reasonable proportion" to the population.

4. The right of suffrage is granted to all that are admitted as inhabitants in the several towns and have taken the oath of fidelity. It is not required that freemen be church members. The only religious test named is for the governor.

5. The General Court is to represent the supreme power of the Commonwealth, and it only shall have power to make laws or repeal them, to grant levies, to admit freemen, and to dispose of public lands. It may also call other courts, magistrates, or persons into question for misdemeanor.

6. Provision is made for the admission of other towns.

7. There are to be plurality elections of magistrates by ballot.

8. The General Court is made judge of the election of its members, and is not to be adjourned or dissolved without the consent of a major part of its members.

The birthplace of American democracy is Hartford. In the words of Alexander Johnson: "The Constitution of 1639 seems the most far-reaching political work of modern times, and from it there are direct lines of communication running down to all the great events which followed—to commonwealth organization and colonial resistance, to national independence and federation, to national union and organization, and even to national self-preservation and reconstruction." Of Thomas Hooker, the historian Bancroft says: "They who judge of men by their services to the human race will never cease to honor the memory of Hooker."

7. **The New Haven Colony.**—The towns of Milford and Guilford were founded in 1639 and Stamford in 1641. These towns soon united with New Haven in a kind of federal union. As the genius of Thomas Hooker had left its impress upon the confederation of the river towns, that

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of John Davenport moulded the "fundamental agreement" upon which civil power and united action were based in the New Haven colony. In June, 1639, the "planters," or founders of the colony, put themselves on record, at Davenport's suggestion, as believing "that the Scriptures do hold forth a perfect rule for the direction and government of all men in all duties which they are to perform to God and men, as well in the government of families and commonwealths as in matters of the church." This was the foundation on which the colonial government of New Haven was set up. Only church members could take part in the civil affairs of the colony,¹ and in order that peace and stability might be assured, it was required that "every one that hereafter should be admitted as a settler, should submit and testify the same by subscribing their names to the order that church members only shall be free burgesses, and that they only shall choose magistrates and officers among themselves."

In 1643 the General Court of the New Haven colony, made up of deputies from New Haven, Milford, Guilford, and Stamford, further elaborated the details of their government, following in general the outlines of the Connecticut plan and adapting it to their restricted suffrage and ecclesiastical policy.

8. The Two Colonies Compared.—Within ten years after the first settlement there had grown up two flourishing colonies, each composed of a nucleus of thriving towns. Each colony had wealth, and was under the leadership of men who were the peers of any in the New World. Each had a written Constitution or "fundamental agreement," and a legislature, called the General Court, made up of deputies from the several towns. Each colony elected its own governor and magistrates and defined their powers

¹The number thus disfranchised in New Haven was probably a majority; in Guilford, nearly half; in Milford 10 out of 44.

and duties, levied its own taxes, maintained its own militia, and made its own laws. Each regulated its own church affairs independently of the other and of bishops and king. Still each colony had a marked individuality. In one the right of suffrage was practically universal, in the other it was restricted. In one, church and State were visibly separate, in the other they were almost identical. In the one, authority was traced back to the people; in the other, to the Scriptures. The one was a democracy—the other an aristocracy. *Shew any would be better*

9. **The Beginning of Union.**—In 1643 the Connecticut and New Haven colonies joined those of Massachusetts and Plymouth in forming a confederation to defend themselves against the Dutch and the Indians. The confederation was named "The United Colonies of New England." Each of the four colonies was represented by two commissioners, and the board of eight was to call out troops in case of need, and to settle disputes between the colonies, but not to interfere with their internal affairs. *ten*

10. **The Two Colonies until the Charter.**—Each proceeded in its own way to develop the ideas of representative government that inhere in the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Connecticut code of 1650 included a complete codification of the laws enacted by the General Court,¹ together with such local practices as had grown up in the towns and seemed worthy of adoption by the Commonwealth.

¹The Code of 1650 is prefaced by the following: "It is therefore ordered by this Courte and Authority thereof, that no man's life shall bee taken away, no man's honour or good name shall bee stained, no man's person shall bee arrested, restrained, banished, dismembered nor any way punished; no man shall bee deprived of his wife or children, no man's goods or estate shall bee taken away from him, nor any wayes endamaged, vnder colour of Law or countenance of Authority, vnless it bee by the vertue or equity of some express Law of the Country warranting the same, established by a Generall Courte, and sufficiently published, or in case of the defect of a Law in any perticular case, by the Word of God." (Compare with Declaration of Rights, page 73.)

Population increased and new towns were admitted to the General Court in quick succession. Saybrook first sent deputies in 1644; then, in order, Stratford, Farmington, Fairfield, Norwalk, Middletown, New London, Norwich (in 1659), and the Long Island towns of Huntington, Southampton, and Easthampton, so that in seventeen years the colony grew from three contiguous towns to include fourteen widely scattered settlements. With the influx of a more varied population and the extending area of the colony, it seemed expedient in 1657 to limit the suffrage principally to "householders that are one-and-twenty years old" having thirty pounds estate.

The New Haven laws were codified in 1655 by Governor Eaton. The number of capital offences in English law at that time was 160; Eaton's code, like that of Massachusetts and Connecticut, reduced this number to fifteen, including only those for which Scriptural authority could be cited. The inquisitorial manner in which the magistrates of the New Haven colony sought to regulate the minute details of private life has given rise to many fabulous stories concerning the so-called Blue Laws.¹

In 1643 the New Haven colony included four towns; two were added later—the Long Island town of Southold in 1649, and Bradford in 1651.

In 1643 the two colonies were nearly equal in population, Connecticut having about 3000 inhabitants, while New Haven had 2500, but probably with the greater wealth. Several circumstances conspired to check the expansion of New Haven's influence. Her richest men early lost their wealth in an unsuccessful attempt to plant a colony on the Delaware; her restricted suffrage did not attract settlers in large numbers, and not the least of the hindrances was the devious diplomatic course of Connecticut.

¹ See J. H. Trumbull's *Blue Laws*.

11. The Town.—The golden age of the New England town was in Connecticut between 1635–62. Each town was a little State, having complete political control of its own affairs, and bearing itself toward the colonial government in much the same way that the States of the Union did toward the National Government in the earlier half of this century. To this day the Connecticut town retains most of the rights it had in the beginning, and the State government owes its relative prominence to other causes than the surrender of authority by the towns.

In less than a year after the adoption of the Constitution of 1639, the General Court passed orders expressly reserving to the towns the right of choosing their own officers; of passing local laws with penalties; of assessing, taxing and distraining for non-payment; of selling their lands; of recording titles, bonds, sales, and mortgages of land within the town; of managing all probate business arising within the town; and of choosing a local court to try causes involving not more than forty shillings. This local court of magistrates later developed into the executive board of the town known as "the selectmen."

The most ancient and important functionary of the town was the constable. He represented "the corporate responsibility of the community for the preservation of the local peace." Among his duties were to notify the town of the laws made by the General Court; to levy the town's share of the Commonwealth tax; and to give notice of elections.

To the early settlers in Connecticut the distinction between civil and ecclesiastical affairs was not clearly defined. The town meeting was held in the "meeting-house," and town business and church business were often settled at the same town meeting. Until 1727 the same body laid the taxes, called the minister, and provided for his salary. The code of 1650 required that all persons should be taxed for church as well as for

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State, and both taxes were levied and collected in the same way. Church and State were not fully separated till the adoption of the Constitution of 1818.

12. The Charter and the Union.—In 1662 Connecticut secured from Charles II. a royal charter granting to her not only her own territory and that included within the jurisdiction of New Haven, but also embracing the whole area between the Massachusetts line and the southern shore of Long Island, and extending from Narragansett Bay on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west. New Haven stoutly defended her right for nearly three years, but was finally obliged to yield.

The privileges conferred by the charter are more significant than the territory ceded. "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America," was created a body politic and corporate, with a seal and all the rights of an English corporation. The officers were to be a governor, a deputy-governor, and twelve assistants, to be chosen by such freemen as the company admitted to the right of suffrage. Each town was to send two deputies to the General Assembly, which was also to include the governor, the deputy-governor, and the twelve assistants. This General Assembly was given power to make laws not contrary to those of England, but no provision was inserted requiring it to give account of its acts to any power in England. The charter further enumerated and guaranteed to the colony substantially all the rights set forth in the constitution of 1639. Connecticut could not well have asked for more if she had herself drawn up the sketch of the charter, as some suppose was the fact.

Upon receiving the charter, the Connecticut General Court declared valid such of its laws as did not conflict with the terms of the charter, confirmed the acting civil and military officers, reduced the property qualification for suffrage to twenty pounds, and declared Hartford the



THE CHARTER OAK.

Its trunk concealed the Connecticut Charter from Oct. 31, 1687, to May 9, 1689. The Charter Oak fell Aug. 21, 1856.

capital. After New Haven consented to yield her independence, the State was divided into four counties.

13. Andros and the Charter.—Sir Edmund Andros, upon being appointed governor of New England in 1685, was directed to seize the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. On October 31, 1687, while the General Assembly was in session, Andros came to Hartford with his suit and more than sixty regular troops, and demanded the charter.

“The Assembly were extremely reluctant and slow with respect to any resolve to surrender the charter or with respect to any motion to bring it forth. The important affair was debated and kept in suspense until the evening, when the charter was brought and laid upon the table where the assembly were sitting. By this time great numbers of people were assembled, and men sufficiently bold to enterprise whatever might be necessary or expedient. The lights were instantly extinguished, and one Captain Wadsworth, of Hartford, in the most silent and secret manner, carried off the charter, and secreted it in a large hollow tree, fronting the house of the Hon. Samuel Wyllys, then one of the magistrates of the colony. The people appeared all peaceable and orderly. The candles were officiously re-lighted ; but the patent was gone, and no discovery could be made of it, or of the person who conveyed it away. Sir Edmund assumed the government.”¹

Upon the downfall of Andros in 1689, government under the charter was resumed, and continued until the adoption of the present Constitution in 1818.

14. Growth and Development.—When the two colonies united, Connecticut had fourteen towns and New Haven six. By 1680 six new towns had been formed—Lyme, Haddam, Simsbury, Wallingford, Derby, and Woodbury; and before 1700 three more—Waterbury,

¹ Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*, Book I. Chapter XV.

Glastonbury and Plainfield—had been added, making 29 in all, with a population of about 17,000.

As the number of towns increased the special sessions of the General Assembly became less frequent, because of the inconvenience the deputies from the newer towns had in coming long distances. The matters requiring the attention of the Assembly became more numerous, and greater difference of opinion was found among the deputies, making the transaction of business slower.

The governor, deputy-governor and the twelve assistants were all, by virtue of their office, members of the General Assembly,¹ and in 1678 it authorized them, under the name of "the Council," to act for the colony when the Assembly was not in session. In 1698 the General Assembly went a step farther, and ordered that hereafter at its sessions the Council should sit as a house separate from the deputies, and that laws should be passed only by the assent of both houses. This change, from a legislative body of one house to one with two, came about very soon after the population spread beyond the older towns and ceased to be homogeneous.²

In 1701 New Haven was made a joint capital of the colony, the General Assembly meeting alternately there and at Hartford. This arrangement continued until 1873, when Hartford again became the sole capital.

In 1745 the colony had 59 towns and not far from 100,000 inhabitants. By 1762 all the territory had been

¹ The charter continued the custom of the Constitution of 1639, under which the governor and six magistrates sat with the deputies from the towns to form the General Court.

² As early as 1645, the Connecticut colony, though it did not separate its two houses, had ordered that "no act shall pass or stand for a law which is not confirmed both by the major part of said magistrates and by the major part of the deputies there present in court, both magistrates and deputies being allowed, either of them, a negative vote" [on the action of the others].—*Conn. Colonial Records*, vol. i. p. 119.

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divided into towns, and after that date new towns were made only by dividing old ones.

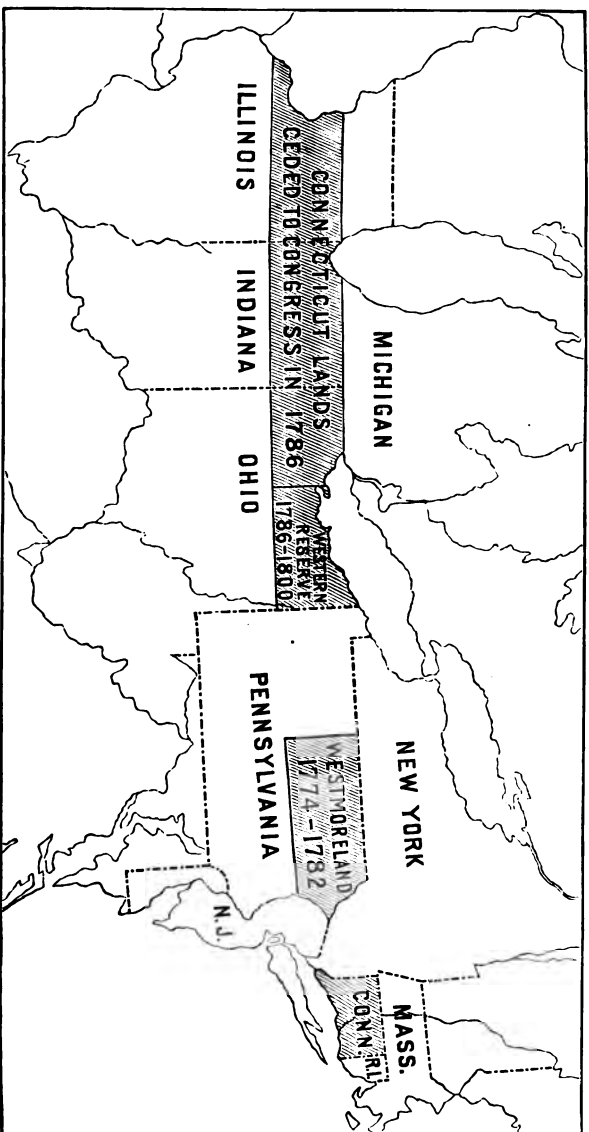
At the beginning of the Revolutionary War Connecticut ranked fourth among the colonies in wealth and population, coming after Massachusetts, Virginia and Pennsylvania. At this time there were 200,000 inhabitants—a remarkable growth since 1745,—76 towns and six counties: Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, and Litchfield.

In 1890 there were eight counties, 168 towns, and 746,258 inhabitants.

15. The Wyoming Colony.—It was not till 1753 that Connecticut began to colonize any part of the immense westward stretch of territory included within the terms of her charter from King Charles. In the mean time Long Island and a wide strip lying west and northwest of Connecticut had been granted to New York by charter; and the settlements of New Jersey and Pennsylvania covered another strip extending as far as the Susquehanna. So Connecticut planted her colony farther west in the "Wyoming country," where in 1754 she bought of the Indians a tract beginning at the 41st degree of latitude, the southerly boundary of Connecticut; thence running north, following the line of the Susquehanna at a distance of ten miles from it, to the present northern boundary of Pennsylvania; thence 120 miles west; thence south to the 41st degree, and back to the point of beginning.

After several unsuccessful attempts she at last established here a permanent colony of more than 3000 persons, made the district a town, named it Westmoreland, and annexed it to Litchfield county. In 1774 its deputies took their seats in the General Assembly.

In 1776 Westmoreland was made a separate county and to all intents and purposes became an integral part of the commonwealth; Connecticut laws and taxes were enforced regularly, and Connecticut courts alone were in session.



Map showing the Territory to which Connecticut at various times asserted her Claim under the Charter.

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The 24th Connecticut regiment in the Continental army was made up of her militia.

But Pennsylvania claimed this territory, under her charter, and in 1782 Connecticut was obliged to surrender her title, as she had done before when New York claimed part of her domain.

16. The Western Reserve.—Connecticut's title to her territory west of Pennsylvania was still valid. In 1786, when she followed the example of Virginia and Massachusetts, and ceded to Congress her western lands to form the Northwest Territory, Connecticut reserved a part, stretching 120 miles westward from Pennsylvania, and extending north from the 41st parallel to Lake Erie, containing about 3,300,000 acres. This was known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut. In 1792 the General Assembly gave 500,000 acres to citizens who had suffered from the depredations of the British during the Revolution. In 1795 the rest was sold for \$1,200,000, and the proceeds set apart as a "perpetual fund appropriated to the support of schools." This was the origin of the Connecticut school fund, which now amounts to more than \$2,000,000, the income of which is divided among the several towns for the support of the public schools.

17. Indian and Colonial Wars.—*The Pequot War.*—The settlers in the river towns had hardly divided their lands before the Indians began to give them trouble. The colony's action was prompt. On May 1, 1637, the General Court declared "an offensive war against the Pequott." Ninety men were levied upon the three towns and put in command of Captain John Mason, who within a few weeks nearly exterminated the tribe. The great event of the war was the capture of a Pequot fort near Stonington, when Captain Mason destroyed more than 500 Indians, his own loss being two killed and twenty wounded.

During *King Philip's War* (1675-76) Connecticut kept in the field about one-third of the New England forces,

and rendered important aid to Deerfield, Hadley, and Springfield. The memory of the fate of the Pequots kept the Indians from attempting depredations within her borders. The bravery of her soldiers is indicated by the fact that the larger proportion of those who fell in battle were her men.

During the later years of *Queen Anne's War* (1702-13) she kept from 400 to 750 men in the field—a large quota for a colony whose population did not exceed twenty thousand. Her sons did valiant service in the expeditions against Quebec and Montreal in 1709, in the capture of Port Royal in 1710, and in the campaign of the following year.

In *King George's War* (1744-48) she was thoroughly aroused, and in 1745 sent against Louisburg 1100 men and a sloop of war of her own, and is entitled to an honorable share in the glory of its first capture.

Her record in the *French and Indian War* (1754-63) is not excelled by any colony. She was among the first to get her troops into action, and sent 1000 men to the battle of Lake George, and authorized the governor to raise 500 more if needed. In 1756 and 1757 she raised more than twice the quota assigned her. In 1758 she suffered her share in the butchery at Ticonderoga, and aided in the second capture of Louisburg. Though weakened by her great losses early in the contest, her courage did not fail, and Connecticut men were prompt to respond to the call of war till the very last.

The prominent part taken by Connecticut in the colonial wars is the more creditable to her patriotism because she was herself in no immediate danger. Her sons fought at a distance from home and in defence of those who had not always been careful to treat her justly.

18. Connecticut in the Revolution.—When the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act, the Connecticut General Assembly at once recorded its protest, and instructed its agent in London that Connecticut "never

could recede from maintaining the exclusive right of the colonies to tax themselves, and the privilege of trial by jury." She was at this time "the most orderly and quietly governed people in the world,"¹ and prized her right of self-government too highly to submit to foreign domination. From the first she held a leading place among the colonies in the struggle for independence.

Three weeks before the great Declaration, the General Assembly in special session on June 14, 1776, declared unanimous assent to a "declaration of independence, and to unite in measures for forming foreign alliances, and promoting a plan for permanent union among the colonies."

Brilliant as her record had been in the colonial wars, her services in the Revolution were still more conspicuous. In proportion to her population she had more men under arms than any other colony, and they took part in every important battle fought north of the Carolinas.²

¹ Bancroft.

² Connecticut troops were present and engaged at—

Capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775.	Battles at Saratoga, Sept. 19, and Oct. 7, 1777.
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.	Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.
Assault upon Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775.	Defence of Mud Island, Pa., Nov. 12-16, 1777.
Siege of Boston, May, 1775, to March 17, 1776.	Affair at White Marsh, Pa., Dec. 7, 1777.
Affair of the Cedars, Canada, May 19, 1776.	Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.	Wyoming Valley Massacre, July 3, 1778.
Retreat from New York, Sept. 15, 1776.	Battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778.
Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776.	Tryon's attack upon New Haven, etc., July 5-10, 1779.
Battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.	Storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779.
Fall of Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776.	Sullivan's Indian Raid, July-Aug., 1779.
Battle of Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776.	Battle of Springfield, N. J., June 23, 1780.
Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.	Affair of Ft. George, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1780.
Tryon's Raid to Danbury, April 25-28, 1777.	Capture of Ft. George, L. I., Nov. 21, 1780.
Meigs' Sag Harbor Expedition, May 23, 1777.	Battle of Green Spring, Va., July 6, 1781.
Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777.	Arnold's Attack upon New London, Sept. 6, 1781.
Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.	Siege and Surrender of Yorktown, Sept.-Oct., 1781.
	Various Naval Actions, 1776-1782.

The Department of the North in 1775 had 2800 men in the field; 2500 of these were Connecticut troops.



NATHAN HALE

I ONLY REGRET
THAT I HAVE BUT ONE LIFE
TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY.

Upon hearing of Concord and Lexington, four thousand men, under Israel Putnam of Pomfret, and Benedict Arnold of Norwich, marched from Connecticut towns for the relief of Boston. To Connecticut belongs the honor of planning and executing the capture of Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775; and the share of Israel Putnam and his sturdy yeomen in the glory of Bunker Hill is equal to that of the Massachusetts or New Hampshire men. Her courage and determination continued unabated till the final blow at Yorktown.¹

Nathan Hale has left an imperishable memory in his patriotic words and sad fate. He was born in Coventry, graduated from Yale in 1773, and after the battle of Lexington joined the army as a lieutenant and was soon made captain. When our forces were compelled to yield and withdraw from Long Island, it became imperative for Washington to obtain definite information of the strength, plans, and situation of the British. Captain Nathan Hale volunteered to undertake the perilous task. He accomplished his mission with skill and success, but on returning was discovered by the enemy, and hanged as a spy on the morning of Sept. 22, 1776. His last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

19. The Federal Constitution.—The General Assembly in May, 1787, appointed three of the ablest lawyers in the State, William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth,² as delegates to the federal convention

¹ In the second war with England her sons did good service. In the War of 1812, in the first conflict on the ocean, the first flag was struck to a native of Connecticut; on the land, the first flag which was taken was also surrendered to one of her sons.—J. W. BARBER.

² Few delegates in the Convention had greater ability or larger experience than those from Connecticut.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON was one of the few Americans whose learning had obtained recognition abroad: he was a member of the Royal Society, and Oxford had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. He had been a delegate to the first Colonial Con-

at Philadelphia, instructing them "to discuss upon such alterations and provisions, agreeably to the general principles of republican government, as they shall think proper to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

The influence of Connecticut in the Convention was far greater than her relative importance entitled her to expect. Her liberal charter and experience of nearly a century and a half in representative government gave her delegates an important advantage. When the larger States demanded that in the legislative branch of the federal government the States should be represented in proportion to number of inhabitants, while the smaller States insisted that each State should be equally represented, the Connecticut delegates, by bringing forward the peculiar practice of their State, whose legislature had two houses composed on different principles, were able to suggest a compromise

gress, in 1765, to consider the Stamp Act, and drew up the petition and remonstrance sent to the king and parliament. In the convention he proposed the organization of the Senate as a separate body. He became one of the first United States senators from Connecticut, serving from 1789-91. While senator, he and his colleague Oliver Ellsworth, drew up the bill organizing the judiciary of the United States. In 1787 he was elected president of Columbia College in New York.

ROGER SHERMAN served his State as assistant governor for nineteen years and as judge of the court of common pleas and of the superior court for twenty-three years. He had been a member of the Continental Congress, was one of the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was also one of the framers of the original Articles of Confederation in 1777. He was the first representative sent by his State to the National House of Representatives, serving from 1789-91, when he succeeded Johnson as United States senator, from 1791-93. He was treasurer of Yale College from 1766-76.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH had been a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777, and in 1784 was appointed judge of the superior court. He, with Johnson, was one of the first United States senators, serving from 1789-96, when Washington appointed him chief-justice of the United States supreme court.

upon which it was possible to unite. It was through their influence that the plan of equal State representation in the national Senate, and of proportional representation in the national House of Representatives, was adopted. In the Convention this was known as the "Connecticut compromise," and had it not been suggested it is more than probable that the convention would have adjourned without accomplishing anything.

Connecticut was the first New England State to ratify the Constitution, which she did by a vote of 128 to 40, at a convention held in Hartford on January 9, 1788.

20. The Connecticut Constitution of 1818.—After the Declaration of Independence, eleven of the thirteen original States adopted State constitutions. Connecticut was so well satisfied with her form of government that the General Assembly in October, 1776, decreed "That the ancient form of civil government, contained in the charter from Charles the Second, King of England, and adopted by the people of this State, shall be and remain the civil Constitution of this State, under the sole authority of the people thereof, independent of any King or Prince whatever. And that this Republic is, and forever shall be and remain, a free, sovereign, and independent State, by the name of the State of Connecticut."

It was not until June, 1818, that a convention was called to frame a new Constitution. It met in Hartford on August 26, and on September 15 adopted the present Constitution, which was ratified by the people by a vote of 13,918 to 12,364 on October 5, 1818.

The Constitution begins with a Declaration of Rights in which special prominence is given to the equality of all citizens before the law. The power of the governor was largely increased, and annual sessions of the General Assembly replaced the semi-annual sessions under the the charter. The judiciary was for the first time recognized as a distinct department of the government, co-ordinate

with the legislative and the executive. Compulsory support of religion was for the first time prohibited.

With all its changes the Constitution re-affirmed in spirit, if not in letter, the greater part of the provisions of the "fundamental orders" of 1639, and of the charter, and incorporated in the organic law of the State much that an experience and development of nearly two centuries of free government had proved desirable.

Since 1818 the growth of the State, and the complicated questions that have arisen in the administration of public affairs, have caused the adoption of twenty-eight amendments.

21. The War for the Union.—In the early spring of 1861, when Governor Buckingham, in response to word from President Lincoln, called for a regiment of volunteers, more than enough men to form five regiments at once offered themselves. Town meetings were held all over the State, and towns vied with each other in their loyalty to the national government. Governor Buckingham induced the President to accept three regiments from Connecticut instead of the one for which he had called. Out of these first three regiments more than five hundred men became commissioned officers during the war. Besides large amounts appropriated by the towns, the General Assembly in May, 1861, set apart \$2,000,000 for military expenses.

Connecticut's zeal increased with the progress of the war. She more than filled every requisition made upon her, sending in all twenty-eight regiments of infantry, two regiments and three batteries of artillery, one regiment and a squadron of cavalry—a total of 54,882 volunteers. This is a goodly number for a State that had only 80,000 voters, and about 50,000 able-bodied men on her militia rolls. Of her sons, 229 officers and 5392 privates gave their lives for the Union.

Her military historians in summing up her record say: "The first great martyrs of the war—Ellsworth, Winthrop,

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Ward and Lyon—were of Connecticut stock. A Connecticut general, with Connecticut regiments, opened the battle of Bull Run and closed it; and a Connecticut regiment was marshalled in front of the farm-house at Appomattox when Lee surrendered to a soldier of Connecticut blood. A Connecticut flag first displaced the palmetto upon the soil of South Carolina; a Connecticut flag was first planted in Mississippi; a Connecticut flag was first unfurled before New Orleans. Upon the reclaimed walls of Pulaski, Donelson, Macon, Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, Wagner, Sumter, Fisher, our State left its ineffaceable mark. The sons of Connecticut followed the illustrious grandson of Connecticut as he swung his army with amazing momentum from the fastnesses of Tennessee to the Confederacy's vital centre. At Antietam, Gettysburg, and in all the fierce campaigns of Virginia, our soldiers won crimson glories; and at Port Hudson they were the very first and readiest. On the banks of every river of the South, and in the battle-smoke of every contested ridge and mountain-peak, the sons of Connecticut have stood and patiently struggled. In every ransomed State we have a holy acre on which the storm has left its emerald waves,—three thousand indistinguishable hillocks by lonely lake and stream, in field and tangled thicket.”

NOTABLE EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

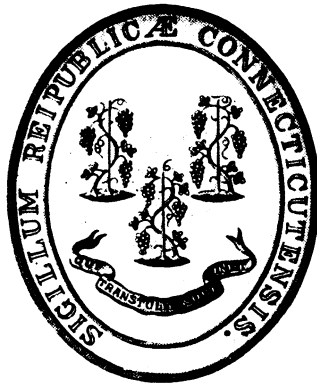
- 1606. Territory now in Connecticut included in the grant to the Plymouth Company.
- 1614. Adrian Blok, a Dutch skipper, discovers mouth of Connecticut river and sails up as far as site of Hartford.
- 1631. Earl of Warwick transfers territory to Viscount Say and Sele, Lord Brooke, and others.

EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT. 33

1633. Dutch erect fort at Dutch Point, Hartford, June 8. First white settlement.
1633. Plymouth colony sends William Holmes to sail up the Connecticut. He establishes trading-post at Windsor; autumn.
1634. Wethersfield settled by people from Watertown, Mass.; autumn.
1635. Windsor settled by people from Dorchester, Mass.; summer.
1635. Hartford settled, principally by people from Newtown (Cambridge), Mass.; October.
1635. Saybrook fort established under order of John Winthrop, Jr.
1636. Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield hold "Corte" at Newtown (Hartford), April 26.
1637. Pequot War.
1637. Eaton selects Quinnipiac as site for New Haven colony.
1638. New Haven founded.
1639. John Higginson first schoolmaster in Hartford.
1639. Connecticut adopts "Fundamental Orders," or Constitution [Old style, Jan. 14, 1638].
1639. John Haynes chosen first governor of Connecticut, April 11.
1639. Davenport's "Fundamental Orders" adopted in town of New Haven, June 4.
1639. Guilford settled; August.
1639. Milford settled; November.
1640. New Haven buys land on Delaware river.
1641. New Haven orders "That a free school shall be set up in this town," Dec. 25.
1643. New Haven colony adopts a Constitution, Oct. 27.
1644. Connecticut buys Saybrook fort and land; Saybrook becomes a town of Connecticut colony, Dec. 5.
1647. New Haven sends ship to England to procure charter from Cromwell; January.
1647. Thomas Hooker dies.
1650. First Connecticut code.
1654. Dutch excluded from Connecticut.
- 1661-63. The regicides Goffe and Whalley find shelter in New Haven and Connecticut.
1662. Charles II. grants charter to Connecticut; April 23.
1665. Connecticut and New Haven unite; March.
1666. State divided into four counties; May.

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- 1680. "Saybrook platform" adopted.
- 1687. Andros and the Charter Oak; October 31.
- 1693. Incident of Gov. Fletcher of New York and the Hartford militia.
- 1701. Yale College founded.
- 1701. New Haven joint capital with Hartford.
- 1709. Connecticut begins to issue paper currency.
- 1711. Superior Court organized.
- 1754. Susquehanna Company buys the Wyoming country.
- 1757. Connecticut begins settlement on the Delaware.
- 1762. Connecticut begins settlement in the Wyoming country.
- 1765. Connecticut protests against the Stamp Act.
- 1776. Connecticut makes declaration of independence, June 14.
- 1776. Capt. Nathan Hale executed; Sept. 22.
- 1779. Tryon's raid on New Haven.
- 1784. Supreme Court of Errors organized.
- 1786. Connecticut cedes to the United States all her western lands except the "Western Reserve."
- 1788. Federal Constitution ratified, Jan. 9.
- 1795. School Fund set apart.
- 1800. Connecticut cedes the "Western Reserve" to the National Government.
- 1802. "Long Wharf" at New Haven.
- 1814. The Hartford Convention.
- 1818. The present Constitution adopted.
- 1823. Trinity College founded.
- 1828. First three Amendments to the Constitution adopted.
- 1829. Wesleyan University chartered.
- 1838. First railroad in State in operation.
- 1845. Right of suffrage largely extended.
- 1873. Hartford becomes sole capital.
- 1874. Amendment adopted regarding House of Representatives.
- 1880. New Capitol finished.—Cost, complete, \$3,342,550.73.
- 1886. Biennial sessions of the General Assembly began.
- 1889. Legislature ceased to levy a direct State tax upon the towns.



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

(See page 108.)

CHAPTER II.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.



22. The Citizen.—The Constitution of the United States provides that “all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” Hence every man, woman and child, born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, residing in the State of Connecticut, is a citizen both of the United States and of the State of Connecticut.

23. The Elector.—All citizens are entitled to the protection of the State and owe allegiance and obedience to it, but it was not thought best by those who framed the State government that all citizens should be given the right to vote. A citizen who has the right to vote is an elector, and must be a man twenty-one years of age, a resident of the State for one year, and of the town for six months. Registration is required, and persons unable to read are

excluded. The Constitution of the State prescribes who shall be electors.¹

24. The State Government.—The government of Connecticut, like that of the other States, is vested in three separate departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—each of which is made responsible for the performance of clearly defined duties.²

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

25. The Legislative Power.—All laws of the State are made by the legislative department, but any act that is not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State, may be declared void by the judicial department, when a case arises in the courts involving the measure in question. The legislative power of Connecticut is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.³

It is the duty of the General Assembly to make such laws as will promote the general welfare of the people of the State. These laws provide for the dealings of the citizens with each other, such as making contracts and partnerships, buying and selling lands, houses, goods, and property of all kinds, making mortgages, deeds, promissory notes, etc.; for the organization and government of corporations such as insurance, railroad, telegraph, telephone, and manufacturing companies; for the prevention and punishment of crime; for the establishment and support of educational and charitable institutions; for establishing and regulating courts; for the government of counties, towns, cities, boroughs, and school districts; for the method of procedure in courts; and for all other matters in which the citizens of the State, as such, may have an

¹ See *Amendments to the Constitution, VIII., XI., and XXIII.* Reference is made to the Constitution to make the pupil familiar with it, and to lead him to consult it as an original source of information.

² See *Article II.*

³ See *Article III. Section 1.*

interest. The General Assembly determines all matters connected with the taxation required to furnish income to carry on the State government; and in cases where the Constitution does not make it unnecessary, it prescribes the duties, terms of office, salaries and manner of election of all officers needed to carry on the State, county and town governments.

The General Assembly elects two citizens to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, as provided in the Constitution of the United States; and divides the State into districts for the election of members of the national House of Representatives.¹ The General Assembly also groups the towns into State senatorial districts, and the counties into judicial districts.

26. The General Assembly.—The members of the General Assembly are chosen at the general State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered years (1896, '98, 1900), and serve for two years from the Wednesday after the first Monday of the following January. The General Assembly meets in regular session at the capitol in Hartford on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January following the election (1897, '99, 1901), and usually sits for a part of each week for several months. The governor may convene the General Assembly in extra session at other times. Members are paid a salary of \$300 for their services. They also receive twenty-five cents per mile for travelling expenses, reckoning the distance once from their homes to the capitol and return. The Constitution specifies who are eligible to membership in the General Assembly, but each house judges of the election and qualification of its own mem-

¹ Connecticut sends four representatives to Congress. The representative districts are composed as follows : DISTRICT 1, Hartford and Tolland counties; DISTRICT 2, New Haven and Middlesex counties; DISTRICT 3, New London and Windham counties; DISTRICT 4, Fairfield and Litchfield counties.



THE CAPITOL AT HARTFORD, CONN.

bers, and prescribes its own rules of procedure in transacting business.¹

27. The Senate consists of twenty-four members, one from each senatorial district into which the State is divided. The senator for each district is chosen by the electors thereof to serve for two years. The lieutenant-governor of the State is *ex-officio* president of the Senate, but he is not a member of that body, and has no vote except when the Senate is equally divided on a question. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments, and to confirm certain of the appointments made by the governor.

28. The House of Representatives at present consists of 252 members, who are chosen by the towns. Each town that in 1874 sent two of its electors as representatives still sends two members; each town that has a population of five thousand according to the United States census, sends two members; towns of less than five thousand population, unless they had two representatives in 1874, are allowed to send but one member.²

The House elects one of its members as presiding officer or speaker, who appoints the members of the House who are to serve upon the several committees. The House has the sole right to institute impeachments,³ and to propose amendments to the Constitution.⁴

29. Committees.—A large part of the legislative work is done by committees. The usual important subjects of State legislation fall into about twenty-four classes or groups. For each of these groups a joint standing committee is appointed early in the session.⁵ Proposed laws

¹ See *Article III.* with its *Amendments.*

² See *Amendment XV.*

³ See *Article IX. Section 1.*

⁴ See *Article XI.*

⁵ The joint standing committees are generally composed of nine members each—one senator and eight representatives. There are committees on the Judiciary; the School Fund; Banks; the State Prison; New Towns and Probate Districts; Roads, Bridges, and Rivers; Incorporations; Claims; Education; Sale of Lands; Finance; Rail-

are usually referred to the proper committee for consideration before they are taken up in the Assembly. The committee examines the proposed measure, and if it meets their approval they report it back, either in the original or in a modified form, and recommend its adoption; if they disapprove it, they either make no report or an adverse one. While the legislature is not bound to approve the decision of the committees, the latter really exercise a guiding power in legislation, by deciding, to a great extent, what measures shall be considered by the General Assembly. Their examination, improvement, approval or rejection, of the different bills introduced makes it possible for the legislature to transact business far more rapidly than it could otherwise be done.

30. How the Laws are Made.—The manner of making laws by the General Assembly is similar to that pursued by the Congress of the United States. A law may originate in the form of a bill in either house. Regularly this bill must be referred to the proper committee, returned therefrom, and be printed for the use of members. It must be read in each house on three different days. No bill may embrace more than one subject, and that subject must be expressed in its title. A bill that has passed one house may be amended or changed in the other, but it must then be returned to the house in which it originated for its concurrence. If the bill is agreed to by a majority of the members of each house it is sent to the governor. If the governor approves it he signs it, and it becomes a law; if he does not approve it he vetoes it; that is, he returns it with his objections to the house in which it originated. If both houses re-pass the bill, it becomes a law without the approval of the governor.

roads; Military Affairs; Agriculture; Humane Institutions; Cities and Boroughs; Fisheries; Insurance; Manufactures; Appropriations; Labor; Engrossed Bills; Temperance; and Forfeited Rights.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

31. The Executive Department.—According to the Constitution the executive department of Connecticut consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, treasurer, and comptroller.¹ Provision has been made by the General Assembly for several other officers and boards whose duties are executive or administrative in their nature.

32. The Governor.—The supreme executive power of the State is vested by the Constitution in the governor. He has power to administer oaths, sign writs, and issue processes. He is required to see that the laws are faithfully executed. On special emergencies he may convene the General Assembly in special session, at any place in the State. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State; has power to grant reprieves in all cases except impeachment; may himself be impeached; has power in the matter of requisitions for criminals. All commissions must be signed by him, and he may appoint Notaries Public, and Commissioners in other States and in the Territories. He has power to veto all bills passed by the Assembly, but his veto may be overridden by a majority vote in both Houses, upon a reconsideration. Any bill not returned by him within three days, Sundays excepted, after being presented to him, becomes a law in like manner as if signed by him, unless the General Assembly by its adjournment prevents its return, in which case it does not become a law. He is required from time to time to give to the General Assembly information of the condition of the State government, and to recommend such measures as he deems expedient. He may adjourn the General Assembly in case of disagreement between the two Houses, to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session. He nominates to the General

¹ See *Article IV.*

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Assembly the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, appoints one or more State Chemists, and a Dairy Commissioner, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoints the Insurance Commissioner, Railroad Commissioners, Bank Commissioners, Fish Commissioners, Board of Agriculture, Board of Charities, Harbor Commissioners, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, directors of the State Prison, and the members of the State Board of Health. He is, *ex officio*, a member of the State Boards of Education, of Agriculture, and of Pardons; a member of the State Library Committee; a Trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane; a member of the Corporation of Yale University; and one of the Board of Visitors to the Sheffield Scientific School.

The Governor presided over the General Assembly before it was divided into two houses in 1698; from that date until the adoption of the Constitution of 1818 he presided in the Council or upper house, with a casting vote but no veto power.

The title of His Excellency was given to the Governor by an act passed in May, 1777.

The Governor is elected to serve for two years, and receives an annual salary of \$4000.¹

33. The Lieutenant-Governor is president of the Senate, has a deciding vote therein on questions upon which the Senators are equally divided, and the right to debate when it is in committee of the whole. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, impeachment, removal from office, or absence from the State of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor is required by the Constitution "to

¹ The Executive Secretary of the governor has charge of the governor's official correspondence, and receives applications for appointments, commissions, etc. He remains at the executive office for the transaction of such business as may not require the personal attention of the governor, and to notify him of such as may need his immediate action.

perform the duties of the Governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for Governor, and be duly qualified; or, until the Governor impeached or absent shall be acquitted or return." He is, *ex officio*, a member of the Corporation of Yale University; the State Board of Education; the Board of Visitors to the Sheffield Scientific School; and a director of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

The title of His Honor was conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the revision of the Statutes in 1784.

He is elected to serve for two years and receives an annual salary of \$500.

34. The Secretary of State is the custodian of all the public documents and records of the State, and particularly of the Acts and Resolutions and Orders of the General Assembly, and is required to record the same. He is the keeper of the great seal of the State, and is required by the Constitution to attest all commissions issued in the name and by the authority of the State. In his office are filed certificates of the organization of all corporations, and annual statements of the affairs of all joint-stock corporations. He is required to prepare and publish annually a statistical book,¹ and at the opening of each session of the General Assembly a roll and manual for its use. He superintends the publication and distribution of the laws. At the opening of every regular session of the Assembly he calls the Senate to order, and administers the official oath to the Senators present, and makes the formal proclamation at the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

He is a director, *ex officio*, of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, and a member of the State Board of Canvassers.

¹ "Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut."

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He is elected to serve for two years; his salary is \$1500 per annum.

35. The State Treasurer is the custodian of all moneys belonging to the State, and disburses the same only as he may be directed by law. All warrants or orders for the disbursement of public money must be registered in the Comptroller's office before they can be paid by the Treasurer. He is required to give bonds to the State in the sum of \$50,000, and each of his clerks in the sum of \$15,000. Annually, on or before November 1st, he is required to make a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September preceding, and of its debts and credits on that day, and report the same to the Governor, who transmits the same to the General Assembly at its next session; biennially, he is required to prepare estimates of State expenditures for the ensuing two years. Mortgages to the State or to the Treasurer are released by him. He is a member of the State Board of Equalization and of the Board of Canvassers.

He is elected to serve for two years, and receives an annual salary of \$1500.

36. The Comptroller.—The office of Comptroller was created in 1786, by the General Assembly, by whom this officer was appointed until 1838. Since then, by the Constitutional Amendment of 1836, the Comptroller has been elected by the people, in like manner as other State officers.

Before the institution of this office, orders on the Treasurer might be drawn by the Governor, or assistants; and by justices of the peace for sums under forty shillings. The Committee of the Pay-Table, which this office superseded, was originally established to liquidate and adjust the accounts of expenses relating to the War of the Revolution.

The Comptroller is required to adjust and settle all public accounts and demands, except grants and orders of the General Assembly, and to prescribe the mode of

keeping and rendering all public accounts. It is his duty to state, from time to time, the amount of debts and credits of the State, to examine into the collection of State taxes, to see that all officers engaged in their assessment or collection faithfully perform their duty, and to report to the General Assembly those who are unfaithful; to present all claims in favor of the State against estates of insolvent and deceased persons, and to bring suits for the recovery of the money and property of the State.

He has charge of the State printing, has the care of the State Capitol and grounds, and may appoint a superintendent and assistant superintendent thereof. He is required to submit to the General Assembly, at the opening of each regular session, and oftener if required, an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the public funds for the two years ending the 30th of September preceding, and plans and estimates relating to the public expenditures, revenues, and funds.

He is, *ex officio*, one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts, and a member of the State Board of Equalization and of the Board of Canvassers.

He is elected to serve for two years, and receives an annual salary of \$1500.

37. Various State Commissions, Boards and Offices connected with the executive department have been created by the General Assembly from time to time, when made necessary by the increase in the population of the State or as its interests and industries increased and became more diversified. All the executive officers and boards of the State are required to report to the governor, at stated times, the condition and operations of their respective departments. The more important boards and officers connected with the executive department are as follows:

1. Commissioner of the School Fund.—Appointed by the General Assembly for four years. He has charge of the investment

and collection of the income of the School Fund, must give bond, and receives an annual salary of \$2000.

2. Insurance Commissioner.—Appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. It is his duty to have a general supervision over the insurance companies that transact business in the State and to see that they comply with the Connecticut insurance laws. His salary is \$3500 a year.

3. Railroad Commissioners.—This board consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to serve for four years each. It is the duty of the board to see that the railroads are conducted and managed in accordance with the laws. They are required to examine the road-bed, track, bridges, etc., twice a year, and may order necessary repairs or changes. They also appoint a board of civil engineers. Each commissioner receives a salary of \$3000.

4. Bank Commissioners.—Two commissioners are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to serve for four years each. It is their duty to make a semi-annual examination into the condition of every State bank, savings bank, and trust company in the State, and to exercise a general supervision over such institutions. Their salary is \$2500 each.

5. State Board of Education.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are members *ex officio*; four other members are appointed by the General Assembly to serve for four years each. The board appoints a secretary, a clerk, and an agent, and has supervision of the three normal schools and of the public educational interests of the State.

6. Board of Pardons.—The governor is a member *ex officio*; the judges of the supreme court choose one member; and four other members are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to serve for four years each. The board has jurisdiction for granting commutations of punishment, and releases, conditional and absolute, from the State prison, and also commutations of the death penalty.

7. State Board of Health.—A board of six members is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to serve for six years each. It is the duty of the board to enforce such measures as will prevent infectious and contagious diseases from becoming epidemic, to have general care over the public health, and supervision of the registration of marriages, births and deaths.

8. State Board of Charities.—A board of five members is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to serve for four years each. It is their duty to visit and inspect, at frequent intervals, the charitable and corrective institutions maintained or aided by the State, and to see that they are properly managed.

9. Inspector of Factories.—Appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. It is his duty to see that the laws regarding the construction and management of factories, and the employment of women and children, are heeded. His salary is \$1500 a year.

10. Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. It is his duty to "collect statistics and information upon the means of promoting the material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity of the laboring men and women." His annual salary is \$3000.

11. Board of Agriculture.—A board of thirteen members, of which the governor is president, *ex officio*, is charged with the duty of the encouragement and development of agriculture throughout the State. The board appoints three commissioners on diseases of domestic animals.

12. Dairy Commissioner.—The governor appoints a Dairy Commissioner to serve for two years, at a salary of \$1500 a year. His duties include the detection and prevention of adulteration and substitution in dairy products.

13. Fish Commissioners and Shell-fish Commissioners advise and enforce measures for the protection and propagation of fish.

14. Commissioners of Pharmacy.—A board of three members, who examine persons desiring to practise pharmacy and grant certificates to those found qualified.

15. There is also a commission on sculpture, having in charge completing the decoration of the State capitol; a State library committee; a board of arbitration; a board for the education of the blind; a board of control of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station; a soldiers' hospital board; a board of auditors of public accounts; a board of dental commissioners; four State chemists; an inspector-general of gas-meters and illuminating gas; besides local harbor, bridge, ferry and turnpike commissioners.¹

¹ The following institutions are maintained by the State and hold a

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

38. The Judicial Power of the State is vested in a supreme court of errors; a superior court; courts of common pleas; city, borough, police, and town courts; courts of justices of the peace; and probate courts.

39. The Justices' Courts have jurisdiction¹ in civil cases in which the amount involved does not exceed \$100, and may conduct trial before a jury of six men when the amount at suit exceeds twenty dollars. In criminal cases the justices' courts have jurisdiction over minor crimes and misdemeanors committed in the town in which the justice holds court and punishable by a fine of not more than seven dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both. The justice of the peace has authority to release on bail, or to commit to jail to await trial by a higher court, any person accused of having committed a serious crime. Each town may elect a number of justices of the peace equal to one-half the number of jurors

close relation to its legislative, executive or judicial departments: State Normal Schools at New Britain, Willimantic and New Haven; Storrs Agricultural College at Mansfield; Home for Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital at Noroton Heights; Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown; the State Prison at Wethersfield; Reform School for Boys at Meriden; and the Industrial School for Girls at Middletown.

¹ By the jurisdiction of a court is meant its authority to hear and decide cases brought before it. The jurisdiction of a court may be either original, appellate, exclusive or concurrent.

By the *original* jurisdiction of a court is meant its authority to hear and decide cases which originate or are first brought to trial in that court. By the *appellate* jurisdiction of a court is meant its authority to hear and decide cases that have been previously tried in a lower court, and which have been appealed to a higher court for further trial.

If the law provides that certain classes of suits may be begun only in a certain court, then that court has *exclusive* jurisdiction in such cases; if the suits may be begun in any one of two or more courts, then those courts have *concurrent* jurisdiction.—MILLIGAN.

to which it is legally entitled. The justice is elected for a term of two years.

40. Town, Borough, Police, and City Courts.—Town and borough courts are authorized in a few towns by special acts of the General Assembly. Their powers are generally slightly greater than those of the justices of the peace. Police courts and city courts are provided for by the charters of many cities of the State. In cities in which there is a police court, it has jurisdiction over cases of violation of city laws and ordinances. The city courts have a far more extensive jurisdiction than the other inferior courts, and, though their jurisdiction varies in the different cities, in nearly every instance there is delegated to them certain powers elsewhere restricted to the superior court.

Town, borough, police, and city courts have original jurisdiction only, and their judges are not elected by the people, but appointed for terms of two years each by the General Assembly.

41. The District Court of Waterbury.—This court has jurisdiction within a district comprising the towns of Waterbury, Cheshire, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Prospect, Southbury and Wolcott, in New Haven county; and the towns of Plymouth, Thomaston, Watertown, and Woodbury, in Litchfield county. It takes the place of the former city court of Waterbury, and has many of the powers elsewhere exercised only by the courts of common pleas and the superior court. When the amount at suit exceeds \$500 its decisions are not necessarily final, but appeal may be taken to the superior court. It has appellate jurisdiction in cases coming up from the inferior courts in its district. The General Assembly appoints the judge, and his salary is \$3000 a year.

42. Courts of Common Pleas have been established in five counties: Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, and Litchfield.

In civil cases this court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in actions brought before it involving less than \$500. In civil actions involving amounts between \$500 and \$1000 it has concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court.¹

In civil cases this court has appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of justices' courts, and town, borough, police and city courts in the counties in which it exists. In the counties of New Haven, New London, and Fairfield, the court of common pleas also has jurisdiction in criminal cases and appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases coming up from the inferior courts in these counties. The judges are appointed by the General Assembly for terms of four years. The course and rules of practice in the court of common pleas are in general like those before the superior court.

43. Courts of Probate.—It was the original intention to have a court of probate in each town, but more than half the towns of the State have found it to their interest to ask the General Assembly to unite them with one or more other towns in forming a probate district. The court of probate performs three different kinds of service :

1. It has general supervision over the estates of deceased persons, provides for the filing and proving of a will if one exists, grants letters of administration, requires administrators, executors, trustees, etc., to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and to render and file an account of their acts, and cares for many other things of like nature.

2. Its aid may be had in the interest of the dependent, the indigent and the insane; it appoints guardians for orphans and others needing such, legalizes the adoption of children, upon application may appoint conservators

¹ In Litchfield county the court of common pleas has original and exclusive jurisdiction in civil cases brought before it, when the value in controversy does not exceed \$1000.

of estates, may order insane persons to be taken to the State hospital for the insane, may commit imbeciles to the school at Lakeville, and indigent children to the temporary home maintained by the county, and may send girls to the industrial school for girls.

3. The court of probate has jurisdiction over insolvent debtors and corporations, may appoint necessary legal agents and receivers, and may grant discharges.

The judge of probate may call to his assistance any judge of the superior court or court of common pleas. Appeal from the decisions of the judge of probate may in certain cases be made to the superior court. With the exception of justices of the peace, the judges of probate are the only judicial magistrates elected directly by the people. They are elected to serve for a term of two years.

44. The Superior Court is deemed to be open in each county daily from ten o'clock to four o'clock for certain purposes, and holds stated terms and sessions in each county for the hearing of civil and criminal cases and appeals.

In Windham, Middlesex and Tolland counties, in which there are no courts of common pleas, the superior court has original jurisdiction in civil actions involving more than \$100. In the counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Fairfield it has original jurisdiction, concurrent with the court of common pleas, in civil actions involving between \$500 and \$1000, and original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving more than \$1000. In Litchfield county its jurisdiction is limited to cases involving more than \$1000, except in cases of appeal.

The superior court is the most important court of the State. It has extensive original and appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, and appellate jurisdiction in civil actions brought in most of the inferior courts of the State.

The superior court appoints for each county a clerk, and a State's attorney to prosecute criminal cases before it. The

judges also appoint a coroner for each county, admit attorneys to practise law before the courts of the State, grant divorces, grant permission to individuals for change of name, and perform many other duties important for the maintenance of civil order.

The judges of the superior court, including those of the supreme court of errors, number thirteen, and are appointed by the General Assembly upon nomination of the governor for terms of eight years. The salary is \$4000 a year, with an allowance of \$1000 additional for expenses.

45. The Supreme Court of Errors consists of a chief justice and four associates, and is the final court of appeal upon questions of law on which the lower courts have rendered judgment. In the other courts of the State a single judge presides, but in the supreme court at least three judges must be present to hear an argument, and in rendering a decision the opinion of the majority prevails.

46. The Militia.—According to the General Statutes all able-bodied male citizens of Connecticut between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except persons exempted by law, are enrolled in the militia. This enrolment does not entail any drill or service in time of peace, and merely implies liability to service in time of war. In lieu of drill service, members of the militia not enrolled in the National Guard, pay to the towns for the use of the State a commutation tax of two dollars each year. The organized active militia is known as the Connecticut National Guard. It is composed of volunteers of military age, who enlist for a period of five years. There are four regiments of infantry, two separate companies, a battery of light artillery, a brigade signal corps, a machine-gun battery, and four divisions of naval militia, officered and drilled as prescribed by law. The governor is commander-in-chief of the forces of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States. The adjutant-general appointed by the governor is the chief of the governor's staff. It is the

duty of the militia, whenever summoned by the proper officers, to aid the civil authorities in suppressing tumults, riots, mobs, or other threatened or actual disturbances of order beyond the control of the ordinary officers of the peace.

47. The Revenue of the State.—In order to meet the necessary expense connected with the administration of the State government in all its departments, there is needed an annual revenue of not far from \$2,000,000. Since 1889 the State has laid no direct tax upon the towns, but has secured sufficient income in other ways, about eighty per cent. of its expenses being met from the revenues yielded by the military commutation tax, the tax on savings banks, the tax on mutual insurance companies, the tax on railroad companies, and the collateral inheritance tax.¹

¹ **The Collateral Inheritance Tax.**—A person dying and leaving property may have two classes of heirs—*direct* and *collateral*. In general terms, direct heirs are parents, husband or wife, children and grandchildren. Collateral heirs are brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, cousins, etc. On any inheritance received by a collateral heir a tax must be paid to the State.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY, TOWN AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.



THE COUNTY.

48. The County.—In the New England States the county is a division of less importance than in the other States of the Union. In Connecticut the work of the county government is largely administrative; there is no legislative department; and in the judicial department the courts of common pleas and the superior court differ in many respects from the county courts of the middle and western States.

Connecticut has eight counties, and for the proper conduct of its business, each county has suitable buildings for its courts, jail and offices. The place where these are located is known as the county-seat, and it is usually the most accessible, or the most nearly central town in the county.

49. The County Officers.—The county officers whose duties are executive or administrative, are the county commissioners, the treasurer, and the coroner. Those whose duties are connected with the courts sitting in the county are the sheriff and his deputies, the clerk of courts, the State's attorney, and the prosecuting agents. The only county officer elected directly by the people is the sheriff.

50. The County Commissioners.—The principal administrative power of the county in civil affairs is vested in the county commissioners. These are three in number,

each appointed by the General Assembly for a term of four years. They have extensive powers, enabling them to care for the varied interests of the county. Each commissioner is required to give a bond of \$5000 for the faithful discharge of the financial obligations of the office. They have charge of the erection and repair of all county buildings; they manage and care for all property belonging to the county; buy and sell real estate in behalf of the county; grant licenses¹ for the sale of spirituous liquors; are responsible for the management of the county home for dependent and neglected children; upon certain conditions may discharge prisoners from the county jail; and may compel towns to maintain good highways. The commissioners are required to submit annually to the Secretary of State a report concerning the jail and prisoners, and to file with the Secretary of State and the clerk of the superior court an account of the receipts and expenses of the county for the year.

51. The County Treasurer.—The treasurer is appointed by the county commissioners and is required to give bond for \$5000. It is his duty to keep an account of the receipt and expenditure of the county revenue, and to pay out money on the lawful order of the county commissioners.

52. The State's Attorney.—An attorney duly admitted to practice in the courts of the State, is appointed in each county as State's attorney by the judges of the superior court. He holds office for a term of two years, and is required to give bond for \$3000. It is the duty of the State's attorney to prosecute on behalf of the State in any court of the county having jurisdiction, except the justices' courts, all persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors

¹ Five per cent. of the license fee goes to the county, and the rest is paid over to the town in which the license is given. No license for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquor can be granted in towns that vote to have "no license."

in the county ; he may also bring suit in the courts to prevent the misappropriation of county funds, to prevent infringement of the banking laws, to collect forfeited bonds and bail, forfeits from railroads for discrimination in rates, and forfeits from manufacturers for violation of the factory laws. He is authorized by law to prosecute many other suits, and to protect in certain cases the interests of the State. His salary varies in the different counties.

53. Prosecuting Agents.—It is the duty of the county commissioners to appoint in each county one or more prosecuting agents, to inquire into and prosecute any violation of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

54. The Clerk of Courts.—The judges of the superior court appoint annually for each county a clerk of courts, who is clerk both of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors in his county. It is his duty to receive and file all papers in suits in these courts ; to enter in proper books all orders, decrees, judgments, and proceedings of these courts, to issue processes ordered by the courts, and to make a complete record of every case tried in either court. He signs orders for the county taxes ; records liquor licenses, oaths of justices, and commissions of notaries ; and has many other duties of a clerical nature.

55. The Sheriff.—The sheriff¹ is elected by the legal voters of each county for a term of four years ; the election occurs in November, and he enters upon the duties of his office on the first day of June following. He is required to give bond for \$10,000, and has an annual salary of \$1000 and fees. He appoints a stated number of deputies to assist him in various parts of the county, and is responsible for their official acts. With the approval of the

¹ The sheriff was in England an important officer long before the Norman Conquest (1066). He was the reeve or chief officer of the shire or county, and represented the king.

county commissioners he appoints the county jailer. His duties are of three kinds :

(1.) As a peace officer it is his duty to preserve the public peace by arresting all offenders against it—this he may do without warrant—and committing them for trial ; he has power to summon to his aid such persons as he may think useful, that is, to call out a *posse comitatus* ; when necessary he may, through the governor, call upon the militia for assistance in quelling riots, mobs, and other disturbances ; when the State forces are not sufficient the governor may ask the assistance of the United States. The sheriff has charge of the county jail and is responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoners.

(2.) He must attend upon the courts when they are in session in the county ; he has charge of prisoners on trial, of the jury, and of the witnesses ; he carries out the sentence of the court in criminal cases, except when it involves capital punishment.

(3.) He is required to serve or deliver all writs and other processes given him by the courts in the county, except those issued by the justices of the peace. This includes among other things the arrest of persons, summoning of witnesses, execution of the judgments of the courts in civil cases, and when necessary the seizing and selling of the property of debtors against whom judgments have been issued.

The sheriff of Hartford county is required by law to perform certain services for the General Assembly and its committees.

56. The Coroner.—Upon recommendation of the State's attorney, the judges of the superior court appoint in each county a coroner to serve for a term of three years. The coroner must be "learned in the law ;" he chooses a deputy and appoints a medical examiner in each town. Whenever a person comes to a sudden, violent, or untimely death, and whenever a person is found dead and

the cause of his death is not known, the law requires that the fact be at once reported to the medical examiner of the town. If the medical examiner is satisfied that the death was not caused by any criminal act, omission or carelessness of another, he simply reports the case to the coroner for record. But if the medical examiner finds reason to believe that the death was caused by the criminal act, omission or carelessness of another, or if it was attended with suspicious circumstances, he at once notifies the coroner, who proceeds to make an investigation. Frequently the coroner summons a "coroner's jury," consisting of six electors whom he chooses, and the jury investigates. If the jury finds that a crime has been committed, and names the person who, in its judgment, committed it, the coroner causes the accused person to be committed to jail to await trial by court.

57. The County Health Officer.—The judges of the superior court appoint in each county an attorney-at-law to act as county health officer for a term of four years. It is his duty to see that the laws relating to the public health are enforced, to supervise and enforce the registration of vital statistics, and to co-operate with the other health officers in his county. He has the powers of a grand juror¹ in each of the several towns of his county in matters concerning the violation of the laws for the protection of the public health. He is required to appoint a health officer for each town.

58. The County Taxes.—At some time during the regular session of the General Assembly, the senators and representatives from each county meet by themselves and levy upon their respective counties a tax sufficient to raise the amount of revenue needed by the county government for the next two years. They may also make appropriations for extraordinary expenses, such as the erection of

¹ See Section 69, page 63.

new buildings, purchase of land, or expensive repairs—all to be met by county tax.

THE TOWN.

59. The Town.—In New England the unit of local government is the town. The early settlements were for the most part small communities, each grouped about its church. Both inclination and necessity led the men of each town or parish—originally identical in area—to exercise a large measure of self-government. Thus there arose numerous small democracies, each able to manage its own affairs with great ability. Experience made these towns self-reliant and confident early in their history, and no larger unit of government has been able to prevail upon them to surrender much of their original local independence. This is particularly true in Connecticut, where the town in the beginning had its freest development, and where it still retains in largest measure its original functions. The government of the town comes nearer than any other to the elector, and in it he may share, at least to the extent of his voice and vote. Local government in the town is carried on by means of the town meeting and by officers chosen in each town by the electors.

60. Powers of the Town.—The town still retains the rights reserved to it by the General Court in 1639.¹ The constitutional limitations of the power of the town are very slight, the most definite being the Amendments adopted in 1877, prohibiting towns from increasing the compensation of any official during his term of office,² and prohibiting towns from incurring indebtedness on account of railroads.³ It is the belief and practice of the towns that they may exercise any authority not expressly delegated to some other part of the body politic. The mandatory provisions of the General Statutes respecting

¹ See Section 11, page 17.

² See *Amendment XXIV.*

³ See *Amendment XXV.*

the towns are few : each town is required to provide itself with a seal, to provide a fire-proof safe or vault in which to keep its records, and in the making of by-laws is limited to civil matters and to penalties not exceeding five dollars ; each town is also required to elect certain necessary officers after a prescribed manner. There is a tendency to regard the provisions of the statutes that are permissive in form as not really conferring powers upon the towns—of these they are already possessed—but as calling attention to things desirable and as prescribing a uniformity of procedure that is of common advantage.

61. The Government of the Town, like that of the State, is threefold in its form. The judicial power is vested in the justices of the peace, the executive power in the other town officers, and the legislative power is exercised by the electors themselves assembled in town meeting.

62. The Officers of the Town.—The more important town officers are elected by ballot at the annual town meeting ; certain others are appointed by the selectmen. The officers elected by ballot are : assessors, not less than two nor more than five ; a board of relief, not less than two members nor more than five ; selectmen, not less than three nor more than seven ; town clerk ; town treasurer ; treasurer and agent of the town deposit fund ; auditors ; grand jurors, not less than two nor more than seven ; constables, not more than seven ; registrars of electors ; and three, six, or nine school visitors.¹ A plurality of votes elects any eligible candidate. The existence of political parties is recognized by the provision for minority representation among the assessors, members of the board of relief, selectmen, grand jurors and constables. If two, four,

¹ In many towns the schools are under the care of officers created by special acts of the General Assembly, which may organize union districts, and authorize the election of boards of education and school committees. The special acts incorporating cities and boroughs often make many changes in the matter of town officers in such towns.

or six men are to be chosen for any office, no elector is allowed to vote for more than half that number; if three are to be chosen he may vote for two; if five are requisite he may vote for three, and so on; and the required number of men having the largest number of ballots are declared elected. Persons elected to town offices and refusing to serve are liable to fine. All of the town officers who receive or have charge of any of the town's money are required to give bond for its security and safe keeping.

63. The Town Meeting.—In the town meeting is an example of government by pure democracy. Every elector in the town not only has the right to be present, but may propose or discuss any measure within the jurisdiction of the meeting.

Each town is required to hold its annual town meeting on the first Monday in October,¹ but the meeting may be adjourned from time to time as the interests of the town may require.² The warning for the town meeting must be given by posting notice in certain specified public places at least five days previous, naming the time and place and specifying in detail the objects for which the meeting is to be held. At the annual meeting the principal town officers are chosen by ballot; reports are heard from various officers of the preceding year; the voters decide the amount of money to be raised for the expenses of the town, such as constructing and repairing roads and bridges and other town property; providing for the poor, etc.; and legislate for the general interests of the town. All these matters are discussed freely, and the voting is

¹ The date for New Haven is the first Tuesday in December, and for Bridgeport the first Monday in April.

² Special town meetings may be called whenever the selectmen deem necessary, or on application of twenty inhabitants qualified to vote in town meeting. The special meetings are conducted in general in the same manner as the regular annual meetings, except that they have no occasion to ballot for town officers or to hear annual reports.

usually *viva voce*, that is, those favoring any motion say *Aye*, and those opposing *No*.¹ The presiding officer at the town meeting is called the moderator. He is given by law ample power to preserve order, and if necessary may exercise the same authority as a sheriff or constable in commanding needful assistance. The record of the officers elected and the votes passed is made by the town clerk. The ballots are counted as soon as the voting for officers is over, and those elected, with the exception of the town clerk, qualify and enter upon their respective duties at once.

64. The Selectmen.—The selectmen superintend the concerns of the town, adjust and settle all claims against it, and draw orders on the treasurer for their payment. They make an annual report at the town meeting. The first selectman, in the absence of a special appointment, is *ex-officio* agent of the town in the management of its affairs. The selectmen are required to care for all town property, to provide ballot boxes, booths and rooms, for all elections in the town, to cause an annual enrollment of the militia within the town, to cause town paupers to be supported in an almshouse, to be overseers of work-houses, to secure a sufficient bond from the town treasurer, to appoint two or more persons to perambulate the bounds of the town once in five years and make sure that the boundary line is accurately and plainly marked, to appoint special constables to arrest and prosecute tramps found in the town, to license auctioneers and peddlers, to maintain guide-posts, and to perform an almost innumerable number of other minor duties. They have power to fill vacancies in town offices, to appoint several subordinate town officers, and may grant abatement of taxes assessed upon such persons as are poor and unable to pay.

¹ An interesting description of a town meeting is given in Chapter xxiii. of Hosmer's *Samuel Adams* (American Statesmen series).

65. The Town Clerk.—In addition to the duties connected with the town meeting, the town clerk records in proper books in his office deeds, mortgages, liens, and executions on real estate, keeping a complete record of the title and incumbrance of all lands in the town. He also keeps record of many other legal instruments, and gives warning for town meetings; the tax lists of the town are deposited in his office, and he is required to correct them as notified by the board of equalization. The town clerk is *ex-officio* registrar of births, marriages, and deaths; and grants marriage licenses and burial permits. He is required to give bond for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

66. The Town Treasurer.—It is the business of the treasurer to receive the money of the town raised by tax, to call upon the justices of the peace annually for the amount of fines and forfeits they have collected for the town, to pay out money on legal orders, to keep an accurate account, and to give a detailed report at the annual town meeting.

67. The Assessors are required by law to prepare a list of all persons in the town liable to pay taxes, and to specify the value of the real and personal property of each person liable to taxation. To aid them in this they have authority to require all persons in the town to submit lists of their taxable property each year, and to take oath that these lists are correct. From these the assessors make up the tax list, and when it is completed they deposit it with the town clerk.

68. The Board of Relief.—Persons feeling aggrieved by the action of the assessors have the right to appeal to the board of relief to have the estimated value of their property made less. The board of relief may also, under specified conditions, grant exemption from taxation in certain amounts.

69. Grand Jurors.—It is a great safeguard to the peace and order of a town to have certain citizens authorized to

investigate and bring to light what is contrary to law. The grand jurors of the several towns are required "to diligently inquire after and make due complaint to the proper court or justice of all crimes and misdemeanors that shall come to their knowledge." They may summon and examine witnesses, and may compel them to testify in the same manner as a court.

70. Constables.—The constables are the peace officers of the town. Their duties in many respects are similar in town affairs to those of the sheriff in county matters. They serve all writs, warrants and other orders issued by the justices of the peace, and such as are directed to them by the court of common pleas. It is their duty to arrest all violators of law, and they may call to their aid for this purpose any citizens of the town, and if necessary may call for the assistance of the sheriff.

71. Choice of Jurors.—On the first Monday in June the justices of the peace, selectmen, constables and grand jurors of each town are required to meet and choose a prescribed number of "men of good character, approved integrity, sound judgment, and fair education, to serve as jurors for such town" in the superior court, court of common pleas, district court and courts of the justices of the peace. When a case is tried before a jury in any of these courts, the jurors are drawn from these lists prepared by the towns.

72. Other Town Officers.—The selectmen are authorized to appoint a collector of town taxes, surveyors of highways, gaugers, packers, sealers of weights and measures, two or more public weighers, pound-keepers, keeper of the almhouse, town physician, special constables and truant officers.

THE BOROUGH.

73. The Borough.—When part of a town becomes thickly peopled, many questions are likely to arise that

concern the compactly settled area much more intimately than the rest of the town. Danger from fire, disease and disorder must be provided against. Water-works, sewers, gas, electric lights, sidewalks, pavements, parks, and many other things are needed or desired for the comfortable existence of the people. Those who would be benefited by such improvements are generally willing to pay an extra tax to secure them, while those who live in other parts of the town may object to a larger tax. For this reason, as well as others, many communities in the State have obtained from the General Assembly special acts of incorporation known as borough charters.¹

74. The Borough Charter grants to the voters living within a prescribed area the right to levy upon themselves a tax in addition to that laid by the town, and to expend money for a great variety of purposes such as people living in villages are likely to approve. The charters of different boroughs vary in their details,² but uniformly grant power of taxation, and provide for the election of officers to carry on the government of the borough within its area. Sometimes a borough court is established, but generally the judicial business of the borough is cared for in the courts of the justices, the proceeds of fines and forfeits being paid into the treasury of the town.

75. The Officers of the Borough are elected at an annual borough meeting similar to a town meeting. Those commonly chosen are a warden, from two to six burgesses, a clerk, treasurer, bailiff, and assessors. The *Warden* is the chief executive officer of the borough, presides at the meetings of the electors and of the burgesses, and is authorized to maintain the peace of the borough. The *Board of Warden and Burgesses* is the legislative body for the borough, and makes and proclaims the by-laws by which it

¹ See page 105.

² Pupils living in a borough should study its charter, a copy of which may generally be procured from the clerk of the borough.

is to carry out the provisions of its charter. In some boroughs the by-laws must be approved by vote of the electors, but more often the borough is a representative democracy while the town is a pure democracy. The clerk, treasurer, bailiff or constables, and assessors, perform duties similar to those of the corresponding town officers.

THE CITY.

76. The City.—The larger the number of people living in close proximity the more complex becomes the task of government: more officers are required, more local laws are needed, more details of administration demand expert supervision. While the government of a small city may be comparatively simple, that of a large one is often as complex as that of the State.

77. The City Charter.—Each city is incorporated by a special act of the General Assembly. This act, which contains many closely printed pages, is the charter of the city, and contains a detailed enumeration of the powers conferred upon the city and of the way in which it may proceed in the conduct of municipal affairs. No two cities in the State have exactly the same form of charter, and cities that are growing rapidly frequently apply to the General Assembly for amendments conferring added power or embodying some change that experience has proved desirable.¹ There is a similarity, however, in the main features of all the city governments.

78. The Government of the City is in three departments—legislative, executive and judicial—like that of

¹ It is impossible to describe here all the varieties of city government in the State. The statements in the text will give the pupil the general plan of city administration. Pupils living in a city should be required to study in this connection the government of that city. Copies of the charter or law under which it is organized may usually be obtained from the city clerk.

More than half the people in Connecticut are living in cities.

the State. The legislative power is vested in a council made up of the board of aldermen and board of councilmen; in the larger cities these are elected by wards or subdivisions of the city made for convenience in administration, but in some of the smaller cities they are elected "at large" or on a general ticket, while a very few cities have a council composed of but one board. The executive department always has at its head the mayor. Associated with him are the city clerk and city treasurer, who are elected by the voters, and a large number of other officials mostly appointed, who are charged with the care of the streets, water-works, police, parks, public health, fire department and the like. The judicial department includes the city and police courts, with their judges, prosecuting attorneys and subordinate officers. The city provides a building, known as the city hall, for the use of its officials and the convenience of its citizens who have business to transact with them.

79. The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the city. He is usually elected for a term of two years. He presides over the meetings of one board of the city council, but has no vote. Once a year he presents to the council a message concerning the condition of the city, its finances, and the several departments of its government, and recommends such measures as he deems necessary and expedient. He appoints certain city officers subject to the approval of the council. The mayor may veto any bill passed by the council that he does not approve, and in such a case the council has to pass the bill again before it can become a law. The mayor is required to see that the laws of the city are properly enforced, and he is responsible for the good order of the city.

80. The Council is the legislative department of the city; it is organized much after the manner of the General Assembly of the State, and has clerks, standing committees, and rules of procedure adapted to the intricate nature

of its work. It has authority to make all laws necessary for the local government of the city. These laws are called ordinances, and must not conflict with the laws of the State or of the United States. The council determines the amount of money necessary for the support of the different departments of the city government from estimates made by those in charge of them. It also fixes the rate of taxation, and apportions to each department the amount of money needed to defray its expenses.

81. Administrative Boards.—In the larger cities the direct control of several branches of the city's business is frequently vested, not in the mayor and council, but in administrative boards appointed by them. In this way the city can secure the skill and judgment of its ablest business men in the direction of its affairs. The board of fire commissioners has charge of the fire department, with its chief and assistant engineers, superintendent, and all paid employés, together with the apparatus and fire-alarm system. The board of police commissioners is responsible for the efficiency of the police department with its chief, captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen. The board of street commissioners controls the maintenance of existing streets and the opening of new ones, appoints a superintendent, foreman and assistants, and may exert a great influence in increasing the beauty, convenience and cleanliness of the city. The boards of water commissioners, sewer commissioners, health commissioners, park commissioners, etc., are responsible for the administration of their respective departments, and may do much to increase the welfare of the citizens.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.



82. Early Provision for Schools.—The code of 1650 required, “in order that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers,” that every town having fifty householders should “appoint one within the town to teach all such children as should resort to him, to read and write.” When a town increased to one hundred families it was required “to set up a grammar school, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths so far that they may be fitted for the university.” The same code made education compulsory to the extent of ability “perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws.” New Haven in 1652 seriously agitated the question of founding a college for the colony, but the undertaking was thought at that time to be “too great a charge for this jurisdiction to undergo alone.” The effect of this early movement was not lost, but resulted in the founding of Yale College in 1701.

83. The School System.—The General Assembly has by law provided the framework of a free public school system. At the head of the system is the State board of education and its secretary. The work of public education is so important and so distinct from other governmental duties that separate officers are chosen in each community to look after it. The law requires each town or school district to provide school facilities and to maintain free schools for at least thirty weeks in the year, and if there are fifty or more children between the ages of four

and sixteen in the district, the school must continue thirty-six weeks. Each district is left free to provide as good facilities and as much longer school term as it desires. Women may vote for school officers and appropriations.

84. District and Town Organization.—The majority of the towns of Connecticut are divided into school districts. In such towns there are two sets of officers in charge of the schools: town officers and district officers. The town elects a board of school visitors, each member of which holds office for three years, the terms of one-third of the members expiring annually. The school visitors have charge of the examination of teachers, the course of study, the choice of text-books, and the making of rules and regulations for all the schools of the town. In addition to these officers, each district elects annually a district committee to have charge of the finances of the district, the care of its school property and the appointment of its teachers. Each district usually levies its own tax for the support of its schools.

Districts organized under a special act of the General Assembly may have a board of education that takes the place within the district of school visitors and district committee, performing the duties of both.

In towns that have abandoned the district system the schools of the whole town are under the care of a school committee, and no school visitors or district committees are elected. Appropriations for the support of the schools are then made at the town meeting.

85. Support of Schools.—The public schools of the State are supported principally by direct taxes laid for that purpose in each town or district. In towns not sparsely settled the annual expenditure for schools ordinarily exceeds that for any other single purpose. Besides the amount raised by local tax, the State allows the towns \$1.50 annually toward the education of each child enumerated between the ages of four and sixteen years. The

sum of seventy-five cents for each such child is also received from the school fund, and there is a small revenue from the income of the town deposit fund.¹

86. Compulsory Education.—The importance of education to the welfare of the State is so great that the law compels parents to have their children instructed. Those over eight and under sixteen must attend school regularly while it is in session. But children under thirteen need attend only twenty-four weeks, and those between thirteen and fourteen only twelve weeks each year, if they are legally employed to labor at home or elsewhere. Towns appoint truant officers to enforce the law.

87. High Schools and Normal Schools.—The State does not require any town to maintain schools above the elementary grade. But any town or district may vote to establish a high school, and such schools are now maintained in nearly half the towns of the State.

Under the able leadership of Henry Barnard the State established its first normal school in New Britain, in 1850, for the purpose of training teachers for the common schools. A second school was established at Willimantic in 1889, and a third at New Haven in 1893.

88. Colleges.—The State controls and in part supports the Storrs Agricultural College. Yale College was founded in 1701 and its charter is confirmed by the Constitution of the State.² Trinity College (formerly Washington College) at Hartford was chartered in 1823. In 1831 Wesleyan University at Middletown secured an act of incorporation. The ample opportunities for higher education have had a marked effect upon the culture of the people of the State.

¹ For an account of the origin of the school fund see page 24. The town deposit fund dates from 1837, when the United States divided its surplus revenue among the States. Connecticut deposited her share with the towns, with the requirement that the income should be expended for the support of schools.

² See *Article VIII*.

89. Free Public Libraries.—Public libraries are as needful for general education as are schools. Connecticut authorizes their establishment in every town, and the State will give the sum of two hundred dollars for the purchase of books to any town that will devote a like sum to the purpose and maintain a free public library. There is a library in nearly every town.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

AS AMENDED AND IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890.



[The Constitution of Connecticut was ratified and approved by the people by a vote of thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighteen in its favor, and twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-four against its ratification. On the twelfth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, Governor Wolcott issued his proclamation, at the request of the General Assembly, declaring that the Constitution was thenceforth to be observed by all persons, *as the Supreme Law of this State.*]

PREAMBLE.

THE people of Connecticut, acknowledging with gratitude the good providence of God in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure and perpetuate the liberties, rights, and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following Constitution and form of civil government :

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established,

We Declare,

SECTION 1. That all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights ; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

SEC. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and

all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient.

SEC. 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this State, provided that the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

SEC. 4. No preference shall be given by law to any Christian sect or mode of worship.

SEC. 5. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

SEC. 6. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

SEC. 7. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable searches or seizures, and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions, by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law. And no person shall be holden to answer for any crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 10. No person shall be arrested, detained, or punished, except in cases clearly warranted by law.

SEC. 11. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SEC. 12. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an in-

jury done to him in his person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; nor in any case, but by the legislature.

SEC. 15. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

SEC. 16. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 17. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the State.

SEC. 18. The military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 19. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall ever be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct houses or branches; the one to be styled THE SENATE, the other THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and both together THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The style of their laws

shall be, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.*

SEC. 2. There shall be one stated session of the General Assembly, to be holden in each year, alternately at Hartford and New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May,¹ and at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary; the first session to be holden at Hartford; but the person administering the office of Governor may, on special emergencies, convene the General Assembly at either of said places, at any other time. And in case of danger from the prevalence of contagious diseases in either of said places, or other circumstances, the person administering the office of Governor may by proclamation convene said Assembly at any other place in this State.

SEC. 3. The House of Representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. The number of Representatives from each town shall be the same as at present practiced and allowed. In case a new town shall hereafter be incorporated, such new town shall be entitled to one representative only;² and if such new town shall be made from one or more towns, the town or towns from which the same shall be made shall be entitled to the same number of Representatives as at present allowed, unless the number shall be reduced by the consent of such town or towns.

SEC. 4. The Senate shall consist of twelve members, to be chosen annually by the electors.³

SEC. 5. At the meetings of the electors, held in the several towns in this State in April annually, after the election of Representatives, the electors present shall be called upon to bring in their written ballots for Senators.⁴ The presiding officer shall receive the votes of the electors, and count and declare them in open meeting. The presiding officer shall also make duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which shall be certified by the presiding officer; one of which lists shall be delivered to the Town Clerk, and the other, within ten days after said meeting, shall be delivered, under seal, either to the Secretary or to the sheriff of the county in which said town is situated; which list shall be directed to the Secretary, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof; and each sheriff who shall receive such votes shall, within fifteen days after said meeting, deliver, or cause them to be delivered, to the Secretary.

¹ Altered by amendments of 1873, 1875, 1876, and 1884.

² Altered by amendments of 1874 and 1876.

³ Altered by amendments of 1828, 1836, and 1875.

⁴ Altered by amendments of 1836, 1875, and 1884.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller, for the time being, shall canvass the votes publicly. The twelve persons having the greatest number of votes for Senators shall be declared to be elected.¹ But in cases where no choice is made by the electors in consequence of an equality of votes, the House of Representatives shall designate, by ballot, which of the candidates having such equal number of votes shall be declared to be elected. The return of votes, and the result of the canvass, shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, and also to the Senate, on the first day of the session of the General Assembly; and each house shall be the final judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

SEC. 7. The House of Representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker, clerk, and other officers. The Senate shall choose its clerk and other officers except the President. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may prescribe.

SEC. 8. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly conduct, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent State.

SEC. 9. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, when required by one-fifth of its members, except such parts as, in the judgment of a majority, require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 10. The Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases of civil process, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and for four days before the commencement and after the termination of any session thereof. And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 11. The debates of each House shall be public, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the House, may require secrecy.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall be chosen by the electors of the

¹ Altered by amendments of 1828 and 1875.

State, and shall hold his office for one year from the first Wednesday of May¹ next succeeding his election, and until his successor be duly qualified. No person who is not an elector of this State, and who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, shall be eligible.

SEC. 2. At the meetings of the electors in the respective towns, in the month of April in each year,¹ immediately after the election of Senators, the presiding officers shall call upon the electors to bring in their ballots for him whom they would elect to be Governor, with his name fairly written. When such ballots shall have been received and counted in the presence of the electors, duplicate lists of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given for each, shall be made and certified by the presiding officer, one of which lists shall be deposited in the office of the Town Clerk within three days, and the other within ten days, after said election, shall be transmitted to the Secretary, or to the sheriff of the county in which such election shall have been held. The sheriff receiving said votes shall deliver, or cause them to be delivered, to the Secretary within fifteen days next after said election. The votes so returned shall be counted by the Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller, within the month of April.² A fair list of the persons and number of votes given for each, together with the returns of the presiding officers, shall be, by the Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller, made and laid before the General Assembly, then next to be holden, on the first day of the session thereof; and said Assembly shall, after examination of the same, declare the person whom they shall find to be legally chosen, and give him notice accordingly. If no person shall have a majority of the whole number of said votes, or if two or more shall have an equal and the greatest number of said votes, then said Assembly, on the second day of their session, by joint ballot of both Houses, shall proceed, without debate, to choose a Governor from a list of the names of the two persons having the greatest number of votes, or of the names of the persons having an equal and highest number of votes so returned as aforesaid. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe the manner in which all questions concerning the election of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined.

SEC. 3. At the annual meetings of the electors, immediately after the election of Governor, there shall also be chosen, in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for the election of Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor,³ who shall continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications.

¹ Made to apply to biennial elections by amendments of 1875 and 1884.

² Altered by amendment of 1875.

³ Altered by amendments of 1875 and 1884.

SEC. 4. The compensations of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Representatives shall be established by law, and shall not be varied so as to take effect until after an election, which shall next succeed the passage of the law establishing said compensations.¹

SEC. 5. The Governor shall be Captain-General of the militia of the State, except when called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. The Governor, in case of a disagreement between the two Houses of the General Assembly respecting the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated session.

SEC. 8. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves after conviction, in all cases except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, and no longer.

SEC. 11. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the State of Connecticut; shall be sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary.

SEC. 12. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign and transmit it to the Secretary, but if not he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, which shall be entered on the journals of the House; who shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, that House shall again pass it, it shall be sent, with objections, to the other House, which shall also reconsider it. If approved, it shall become a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If the bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall be presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly, by their

¹ Affirmed by amendment of 1877.

adjournment, prevents its return ; in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 13. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, and have, when in Committee of the Whole, a right to debate ; and when the Senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

SEC. 14. In case of the death, resignation, refusal to serve, or removal from office of the Governor, or of his impeachment or absence from the State, the Lieutenant-Governor shall exercise the powers and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, until another be chosen at the next periodical election for Governor, and be duly qualified ; or until the Governor, impeached or absent, shall be acquitted or return.

SEC. 15. When the government shall be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of their members as President *pro tempore*. And if during the vacancy of the office of Governor the Lieutenant-Governor shall die, resign, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or if he shall be impeached or absent from the State, the President of the Senate *pro tempore* shall, in like manner, administer the government, until he be superseded by a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 16. If the Lieutenant-Governor shall be required to administer the Government, and shall, while in such administration, die or resign during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Secretary, for the time being, to convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President *pro tempore*.

SEC. 17. A Treasurer shall annually be chosen by the electors at their meeting in April ;¹ and the votes shall be returned, counted, canvassed, and declared in the same manner as is provided for the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but the votes for Treasurer shall be canvassed by the Secretary and Comptroller only. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the State, and disburse the same only as he may be directed by law. He shall pay no warrant or order for the disbursement of public money, until the same has been registered in the office of the Comptroller.

SEC. 18. A Secretary shall be chosen next after the Treasurer, and in the same manner ;¹ and the votes for Secretary shall be returned to, and counted, canvassed, and declared by the Treasurer and Comptroller. He shall have the safe-keeping and custody of the public records and documents, and particularly of the Acts, Resolutions, and orders of the General Assembly, and record the

¹ Altered by amendments of 1836, 1875, and 1884.

same; and perform all such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall be the keeper of the seal of the State, which shall not be altered.

SEC. 19. A Comptroller of the Public Accounts shall be annually appointed by the General Assembly.¹ He shall adjust and settle all public accounts and demands, except grants and orders of the General Assembly. He shall prescribe the mode of keeping and rendering all public accounts. He shall *ex-officio* be one of the auditors of the accounts of the Treasurer. The General Assembly may assign to him other duties in relation to his office, and to that of the Treasurer, and shall prescribe the manner in which his duties shall be performed.

SEC. 20. A sheriff shall be appointed in each county by the General Assembly,² who shall hold his office for three years,³ removable by said Assembly, and shall become bound, with sufficient sureties to the Treasurer of the State, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. In case the sheriff of any county shall die or resign, the Governor may fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, until the same shall be filled by the General Assembly.

SEC. 21. A statement of all receipts, payments, funds, and debts of the State, shall be published from time to time, in such manner and at such periods as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Errors, a Superior Court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish; the powers and jurisdiction of which courts shall be defined by law.

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed in each county a sufficient number of justices of the peace, with such jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the General Assembly may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, of the Superior and Inferior courts, and all justices of the peace, shall be appointed by the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be law be prescribed.⁴ The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Superior Court shall hold their offices during good behavior,⁵ but may be removed by impeachment; and the Governor shall also

¹ Altered by amendments of 1836, 1875, and 1884.

² Altered by amendment of 1838.

⁴ Altered by amendments of 1850 and 1880.

³ Altered by amendment of 1886.

⁶ Altered by amendment of 1856.

remove them on the address of two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly ; all other judges and justices of the peace shall be appointed annually.¹ No judge or justice of the peace shall be capable of holding his office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

SECTION 1. All persons who have been, or shall hereafter, previous to the ratification of this Constitution, be admitted freemen, according to the existing laws of this State, shall be electors.

SEC. 2. Every white² male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this State, attained the age of twenty-one years and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding ; and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars in this State ; or, having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission,³ or being liable thereto shall have been, by authority of law, excused therefrom ; or shall have paid a State tax within the year next preceding the time he shall present himself for such admission,³ and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

SEC. 3. The privileges of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of bribery, forgery, perjury, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy, theft, or other offence for which an infamous punishment is inflicted.⁴

SEC. 4. Every elector shall be eligible to any office in the State, except in cases provided for in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. The selectmen and town clerk of the several towns shall decide on the qualifications of electors, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. Laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting meetings of the electors, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult, and other improper conduct.

SEC. 7. In all elections of officers of the State, or members of the General Assembly, the votes of the electors shall be by ballot.

¹ Altered by amendments of 1850 and 1876.

² Altered by amendments of 1845 and 1876.

³ Altered by amendments of 1845 and 1855.

⁴ May be restored, amendment Article XVII.

SEC. 8. At all elections of officers of the State, or members of the General Assembly, the electors shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance upon, and going to, and returning from the same, on any civil process.

SEC. 9. The meetings of the electors for the election of the several State officers by law annually to be elected, and members of the General Assembly of this State, shall be holden on the first Monday of April in each year.¹

ARTICLE VII.

OF RELIGION.

SECTION 1. It being the duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the Great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and their right to render that worship in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences, no person shall by law be compelled to join or support, nor be classed with, or associated to, any congregation, church, or religious association. But every person now belonging to such congregation, church, or religious association, shall remain a member thereof until he shall have separated himself therefrom in the manner hereinafter provided. And each and every society or denomination of Christians in this State shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights, and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers or teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship by a tax on the members of any such society only, to be laid by a major vote of the legal voters assembled at any society meeting, warned and held according to law, or in any other manner.

SEC. 2. If any person shall choose to separate himself from the society or denomination of Christians to which he may belong, and shall leave a written notice thereof with the clerk of such society, he shall thereupon be no longer liable for any future expenses which may be incurred by said society.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

SEC. 2. The fund called the SCHOOL FUND shall remain a per-

¹ Altered by amendments of 1875 and 1884.

petual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published, and recorded in the Comptroller's office, and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

ARTICLE IX.

OF IMPEACHMENTS.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 3. The Governor, and all other executive and judicial officers, shall be liable to impeachment; but judgments in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State. The party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

ARTICLE X.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

You do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be), that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, so long as you continue a citizen

thereof; and that you will faithfully discharge, according to law, the duties of the office of _____ to the best of your abilities. So help you God.

SEC. 2. Each town shall annually elect selectmen, and such officers of local police as the laws may prescribe.

SEC. 3. The rights and duties of all corporations shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted; with the exception of such regulations and restrictions as are contained in this Constitution. All judicial and civil officers now in office, who have been appointed by the General Assembly, and commissioned according to law, and all such officers as shall be appointed by the said Assembly, and commissioned as aforesaid, before the first Wednesday of May next, shall continue to hold their offices until the first day of June next, unless they shall before that time resign, or be removed from office according to law. The Treasurer and Secretary shall continue in office until a Treasurer and Secretary shall be appointed under this Constitution. All military officers shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall resign or be removed according to law. All laws not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force until they shall expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed by the General Assembly, in pursuance of this Constitution. The validity of all bonds, debts, contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, or the State, of all suits, actions, or rights of action, both in law and equity, shall continue as if no change had taken place. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and General Assembly, which is to be formed in October next, shall have and possess all the powers and authorities not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this Constitution, which they now have and possess, until the first Wednesday of May next.

SEC. 4. No judge of the Superior Court or of the Supreme Court of Errors; no member of Congress; no person holding any office under the authority of the United States; no person holding the office of Treasurer, Secretary or Comptroller; no sheriff, or sheriff's deputy shall be a member of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XI.

OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Whenever a majority of the House of Representatives shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alteration and amendments; which proposed amendments shall be continued to the next General Assembly, and be

published with the laws which may have been passed at the same session ; and if two-thirds of each House, at the next session of said Assembly, shall approve the amendments proposed, by yeas and nays, said amendments shall, by the Secretary, be transmitted to the town clerk in each town in the State, whose duty it shall be to present the same to the inhabitants thereof, for their consideration, at a town meeting, legally warned and held for that purpose ; and if it shall appear, in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of the electors present at such meetings shall have approved such amendments, the same shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution.

Done in Convention, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

By order of the Convention,

OLIV : WOLCOTT, *President*.

JAMES LANMAN,
ROBERT FAIRCHILD, } *Clerks*.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1828.

From and after the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the Senate of this State shall consist of not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four members, and be chosen by districts.

ARTICLE II.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1828.

The General Assembly, which shall be holden on the first Wednesday of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall divide the State into districts for the choice of Senators, and shall determine what number shall be elected in each ; which districts shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty-four in number, and shall always be composed of contiguous territory, and in forming them no town shall be divided, nor shall the whole or part of one county be joined to the whole or part of another county to form a district ; regard being had to the population in said apportionment, and in forming said districts, in such manner

that no county shall have less than two senators. The districts, when established, shall continue the same until the session of the General Assembly next after the completion of the next census of the United States; which said Assembly shall have power to alter the same, if found necessary, to preserve a proper equality between said districts, in respect to the number of inhabitants therein, according to the principles above recited; after which said district shall not be altered, nor the number of Senators altered, except at any session of the General Assembly next after the completion of a census of the United States, and then only according to the principles above described.

ARTICLE III.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1828.

At the meeting of the electors on the first Monday of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and annually thereafter,¹ immediately after the choice of Representatives, the electors qualified by law to vote in the choice of such Representatives shall be called upon by the presiding officer in such meeting, in the several towns within their districts, respectively, to bring in their ballots for such person or number of persons to be Senator or Senators for such districts in the next General Assembly, as shall by law be allowed to such districts respectively;¹ which person or persons at the time of holding such meetings shall belong to and reside in the respective districts in which they shall be so balloted for, as aforesaid: And each elector present at such meeting, qualified as aforesaid, may thereupon bring in his ballot or suffrage for such person or persons as he shall choose to be Senators for such district, not exceeding the number by law allowed to the same, with the name or names of such person or persons fairly written on one piece of paper.² And the votes so given shall be received, counted, canvassed, and declared in the same manner now provided by the Constitution for the choice of Senators. The person or persons, not exceeding the number by law allowed to the districts in which such votes shall be given in, having the highest number of votes, shall be declared to be duly elected for such districts: But in the event of an equality of votes between two or more of the persons so voted for, the House of Representatives shall, in the manner provided for by the Constitution, designate which of such person or persons shall be declared to be duly elected.

¹ Altered by amendments of 1875 and 1884.

² Altered by amendment of 1836.

ARTICLE IV.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1832.

There shall annually¹ be chosen and appointed a Lieutenant-Governor, a Treasurer, and Secretary, in the same manner as is provided in the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State, for the choice and appointment of a Governor.

ARTICLE V.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1836.

A Comptroller of Public Accounts shall be annually¹ chosen by the electors, at their meeting in April, and in the same manner as the Treasurer and Secretary are chosen, and the votes for Comptroller shall be returned to, counted, canvassed, and declared by the Treasurer and Secretary.

ARTICLE VI.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER, 1836.

The electors in the respective towns, on the first Monday of April¹ in each year, may vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, Senators, and Representatives in the General Assembly successively, or for any number of said officers at the same time, and the General Assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and prescribing the order and manner of voting for said officers, and also providing for the election of Representatives at some time subsequent to the first Monday of April in all cases when it shall so happen that the electors in any town shall fail on that day to elect the Representative or Representatives to which such town shall be by law entitled: *Provided*, that in all elections of officers of the State, or members of the General Assembly, the votes of the electors shall be by ballot, either written or printed.

ARTICLE VII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1838.

A sheriff shall be appointed in each county by the electors therein, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, who shall hold his office for three years,² removable by the General Assembly, and shall become bound with sufficient sureties to the Treasurer of the State for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

¹ Altered by amendments of 1875 and 1884.² Altered by amendment of 1886.

ARTICLE VIII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1845.

Every white¹ male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself,² and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

ARTICLE IX.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1850.

The Judges of Probate shall be appointed by the electors residing in the several probate districts, and qualified to vote for Representatives therein, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.³

ARTICLE X.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1850.

The Justices of the Peace for the several towns in this State shall be appointed by the electors in such towns; and the time and manner of their election, the number for each town, and the period for which they shall hold their offices, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1855.

Every person shall be able to read any article of the Constitution, or any section of the Statutes of this State, before being admitted an elector.

ARTICLE XII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1856.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, and of the Superior Court, appointed in the year 1855, and thereafter, shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, but may be removed by impeachment; and the Governor shall also remove them on the address of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly. No Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, or of the Superior Court, shall be capable of holding office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years.

¹ Altered by amendment of 1876.² Altered by amendment of 1855.³ Altered by amendment of 1876.

ARTICLE XIII.

ADOPTED AUGUST, 1864.

[Every elector of this State who shall be in the military service of the United States, either as a drafted person or volunteer, during the present rebellion, shall when absent from this State, because of such service, have the same right to vote in any election of State officers, Representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, as he would have if present at the time appointed for such election, in the town in which he resided at the time of his enlistment into such service. This provision shall in no case extend to persons in the regular army of the United States, and shall cease and become inoperative and void upon the termination of the present war.

The General Assembly shall prescribe, by law, in what manner and at what time the votes of electors absent from this State, in the military service of the United States, shall be received, counted, returned, and canvassed.]¹

ARTICLE XIV.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1873.

All annual and special sessions of the General Assembly shall, on and after the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1875, be held at Hartford, but the person administering the office of Governor may, in case of special emergency, convene said Assembly at any other place in this State.

ARTICLE XV.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1874.

The House of Representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. Every town which now contains, or hereafter shall contain, a population of five thousand, shall be entitled to send two representatives, and every other one shall be entitled to its present representation in the General Assembly. The population of each town shall be determined by the enumeration made under the authority of the census of the United States next before the election of Representatives is held.

ARTICLE XVI.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1875.

SECTION I. A general election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and members of

¹ Now inoperative.

the General Assembly, shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and annually thereafter, for such officers as are herein and may be hereafter prescribed.¹

SEC. 2. The State officers above named, and the Senators from those districts having even numbers, elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and those elected biennially thereafter on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, shall respectively hold their offices for two years from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January. The Senators from those districts having odd numbers elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, shall hold their offices for one year from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of January, 1877; the electors residing in the senatorial districts having odd numbers shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1877, and biennially thereafter, elect Senators who shall hold their offices for two years from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January. The Representatives elected from the several towns on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and those elected annually thereafter, shall hold their offices for one year from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January.¹

SEC. 3. There shall be a stated session of the General Assembly in Hartford on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1877, and annually¹ thereafter on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January.

SEC. 4. The persons who shall be severally elected to the State offices and General Assembly on the first Monday of April, 1876, shall hold such offices only until the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1877.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly elected in April, 1876, shall have power to pass such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this amendment.

ARTICLE XVII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1875.

The General Assembly shall have power, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of both branches, to restore the privileges of an elector to those who may have forfeited the same by a conviction of crime.

¹ Altered by amendment of 1884.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1876.

In case a new town shall hereafter be incorporated, such new town shall not be entitled to a Representative in the General Assembly unless it has at least twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and unless the town from which the major portion of its territory is taken has also at least twenty-five hundred inhabitants; but until such towns shall each have at least twenty-five hundred inhabitants, such new town shall, for the purpose of representation in the General Assembly, be attached to and be deemed to be a part of, the town from which the major portion of its territory is taken, and it shall be an election district of such town for the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XIX.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1876.

The provisions of Section 2, Article IV. of the Constitution, and of the amendments thereto, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to all elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and annually thereafter.

ARTICLE XX.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1876.

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and of the District Courts, shall be appointed for terms of four years. Judges of the City Courts and Police Courts shall be appointed for terms of two years.

ARTICLE XXI.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1876.

Judges of Probate shall be elected by the electors residing in their respective districts on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and biennially thereafter. Those persons elected Judges of Probate on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and those elected biennially thereafter, shall hold their offices for two years from and after the Wednesday after the first Monday of the next succeeding January. Those persons elected Judges of Probate on the first Monday of April, 1876, shall hold their offices only until the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1877.

ARTICLE XXII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1876.

The compensation of members of the General Assembly shall not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, and one mileage each way for each session, at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile.¹

ARTICLE XXIII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1876.

That Article VIII. of the amendments to the Constitution be amended by erasing the word "white" from the first line.

ARTICLE XXIV.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1877.

Neither the General Assembly nor any County, City, Borough, Town or School District shall have power to pay or grant any extra compensation to any public officer, employe, agent, or servant, or increase the compensation of any public officer or employe, to take effect during the continuance in office of any person whose salary might be increased thereby, or increase the pay or compensation of any public contractor above the amount specified in the contract.

ARTICLE XXV.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1877.

No County, City, Town, Borough, or other municipality shall ever subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad corporation, or become a purchaser of the bonds, or make donation to, or loan its credit, directly or indirectly, in aid of any such corporation; but nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any bonds or debts incurred under existing laws, nor be construed to prohibit the General Assembly from authorizing any Town or City to protect, by additional appropriations of money or credit, any railroad debt contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment.

ARTICLE XXVI.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1880.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, and of the Superior Court, shall, upon nomination of the Governor, be appointed by the General Assembly, in such manner as shall by law be prescribed.

¹ Altered by amendment of 1884.

ARTICLE XXVII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1884.

SECTION 1. A general election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, and members of the General Assembly, shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1886, and biennially thereafter for such officers as are herein and may be hereafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. The State officers above named, and members of the General Assembly, elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1886, and those elected biennially thereafter on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, shall hold their respective offices from the Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January until the Wednesday after the first Monday of the third succeeding January, and until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 3. The compensation of members of the General Assembly shall not exceed three hundred dollars for the term for which they are elected, and one mileage each way for the regular session, at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile; they shall also receive one mileage, at the same rate, for attending any extra session called by the Governor.

SEC. 4. The regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the Wednesday following the first Monday of the January next succeeding the election of its members.

SEC. 5. The Senators elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1885, shall hold their offices until the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1887.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ADOPTED OCTOBER, 1886.

Sheriffs shall be elected in the several counties, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1886, and quadrennially thereafter, for the term of four years, commencing on the first day of June following their election.

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THE FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS OF CONNECTICUT.

1638(9).

The first written constitution that created a government.

FORASMUCH as it hath pleased the Allmighty God by the wise disposition of his diuine p^ruidence so to Order and dispose of things that we the Inhabitants and Residents of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield are now cohabiting and dwelling in and vpon the River of Conectecotte and the Lands thereunto adioyning; And well knowing where a people are gathered together the word of God requires that to mayntayne the peace and vnion of such a people there should be an orderly and decent Gouverment established according to God, to order and dispose of the affayres of the people at all seasons as occasion shall require; doe therefore assotiate and conioyne our selues to be as one Publike State or Comonwelth; and doe, for our selues and our Successors and such as shall be adioyned to vs att any tyme hereafter, enter into Combination and Confederation together, to mayntayne and p^rsearue the liberty and purity of the gospell of our Lord Jesus wth we now p^rfesse, as also the disciplyne of the Churches, wth according to the truth of the said gospell is now practised amongst vs; As also in o^r Ciuell Affaires to be guided and gouerned according to such Lawes, Rules, Orders and decrees as shall be made, ordered & decreed, as followeth:—

1. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that there shall be yerely two generall Assemblies or Courts, the one the second thursday in Aprill, the other the second thursday in September, following; the first shall be called the Courte of Election, wherein shall be yerely Chosen frō tyme to tyme soe many Magistrates and other publike Officers as shall be found requisitte: Whereof one to be chosen Gouvernor for the yeare ensueing and

untill another be chosen, and noe other Magistrate to be chosen for more than one yeare; p^{ro}vided allwayes there be sixe chosen besides the Gouvernour; w^h being chosen and sworne according to an Oath recorded for that purpose shall haue power to administer iustice according to the Lawes here established, and for want thereof according to the rule of the word of God; w^h choise shall be made by all that are admitted freemen and haue taken the Oath of Fidellity, and doe cohabitte w^hin this Jurisdiction, (hauing beene admitted Inhabitants by the maior p^{ar}t of the Towne wherein they liue,) or the mayor p^{ar}te of such as shall be then p^{re}sented.

2. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that the Election of the aforesaid Magistrats shall be on this manner: euery p^{er}son p^{re}sented and quallified for choyse shall bring in (to the p^{er}sons deputed to receave thē) one single pap^{er} w^h the name of him written in yt whom he desires to haue Gouvernour, and he that hath the greatest nūber of papers shall be Gouvernour for that yeare. And the rest of the Magistrats or publike Officers to be chosen in this manner: The Secretary for the tyme being shall first read the names of all that are to be put to choise and then shall seuerally nominate them distinctly, and euery one that would haue the p^{er}son nominated to be chosen shall bring in one single paper written vpon, and he that would not haue him chosen shall bring in a blanke: and euery one that hath more written papers then blanks shall be a Magistrat for that yeare; w^h papers shall be receaued and told by one or more that shall be then chosen by the court and sworne to be faythfull therein; but in case there should not be sixe chosen as aforesaid, besides the Gouvernor, out of those w^h are nominated, then he or they w^h haue the most written pap^{er}s shall be a Magistrate or Magistrats for the ensuing yeare, to make vp the foresaid nūber.

3. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that the Secretary shall not nominate any p^{er}son, nor shall any p^{er}son be chosen newly into the Magistracy w^h was not p^{ro}uowed in some Generall Courte before, to be nominated the next Election; and to that end yt shall be lawfull for ech of the Townes aforesaid by their deputies to nominate any two whō they conceaue fitte to be put to election; and the Courte may ad so many more as they judge requisitt.

4. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed that noe p^{er}son be chosen Gouvernor aboue once in two yeares, and that the Gouvernor be alwayes a mēber of some approved congregation, and formerly of the

Magestracy w^hin this Jurisdiction; and all the Magistrats Freemen of this Comonwelth: and that no Magistrate or other public officer shall execute any p^{te} of his or their Office before they are seuerally sworne, w^h shall be done in the face of the Courte if they be p^rsent, and in case of absence by some deputed for that purpose.

5. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that to the aforesaid Courte of Election the seu'all Townes shall send their deputyes, and when the Elections are ended they may p^rceed in any public searvice as at other Courts. Also the other Generall Courte in September shall be for making of lawes, and any other public occation, w^h concerns the good of the Comonwelth.

6. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that the Gou'nor shall, ether by himselfe or by the secretary, send out summons to the Constables of eu' Towne for the cauleing of these two standing Courts, one month at lest before their seu'all tymes: And also if the Gou'nor and the gretest p^{te} of the Magistrats see cause vppon any spetiall occation to call a generall Courte, they may giue order to the secretary soe to doe w^hin fowerteene dayes warneing; and if vrgent necessity so require, vppon a shorter notice, giueing sufficient grownds for yt to the deputyes when they meete, or els be questioned for the same; And if the Gou'nor and Mayor p^{te} of Magistrats shall ether neglect or refuse to call the two Generall standing Courts or ether of thē, as also at other tymes when the occations of the Comonwelth require, the Freemen thereof, or the Mayor p^{te} of them, shall petition to them soe to doe: if then yt be ether denyed or neglected the said Freemen or the Mayor p^{te} of them shall haue power to giue order to the Constables of the seuerall Townes to doe the same, and so may meete together, and chuse to themselues a Moderator, and may p^rceed to do any Acte of power, w^h any other Generall Courte may.

7. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed that after there are warrants giuen out for any of the said Generall Courts, the Constable or Constables of ech Towne shall forthw^h give notice distinctly to the inhabitants of the same, in some Publike Assembly or by goeing or sending frō howse to howse, that at a place and tyme by him or them lymited and sett, they meet and assemble thē selues together to elect and chuse certain deputyes to be att the Generall Courte then following to agitate the afayres of the comonwelth; w^h said Deputyes shall be chosen by all that are

admitted Inhabitants in the seu'all Townes and haue taken the oath of fidellity; p^ruided that non be chosen a Deputy for any Generall Courte wth is not a Freeman of this Comonwelth.

The foresaid deputyes shall be chosen in manner following: euery p^rson that is p^rsent and quallified as before exp^rssed, shall bring the names of such, written in seu'rall papers, as they desire to haue chosen for that Employment, and these 3 or 4, more or lesse, being the nūber agreed on to be chosen for that tyme, that haue greatest nūber of papers written for thē shall be deputyes for that Courte; whose names shall be endorsed on the backe side of the warrant and returned into the Courte, wth the Constable or Constables hand vnto the same.

8. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that Wyndsor, Hartford and Wethersfield shall haue power, ech Towne, to send fower of their freemen as deputyes to euery Generall Courte; and whatsoever other Townes shall be hereafter added to this Jurisdiction, they shall send so many deputyes as the Courte shall judge meete, a reasonable p^rportion to the nūber of Freemen that are in the said Townes being to be attended therein; wth deputyes shall have the power of the whole Towne to giue their voats and allowance to all such lawes and orders as may be for the publike good, and unto wth the said Townes are to be bownd.

9. It is Ordered and decreed, that the deputyes thus chosen shall haue power and liberty to appoynt a tyme and a place of meeting together before any Generall Courte to aduise and consult of all such things as may concerne the good of the publike, as also to examine their owne Elections, whether according to the order, and if they or the gretest p^rte of them find any election to be illegall they may seclud such for p^rsent frō their meeting, and returne the same and their resons to the Courte; and if yt proue true, the Courte may fyne the p^rty or p^rtyes so intruding and the Towne, if they see cause, and giue out a warrant to goe to a newe election in a legall way, either in p^rte or in whole. Also the said deputyes shall haue power to fyne any that shall be disorderly at their meetings, or for not coming in due tyme or place according to appoyntment; and they may returne the said fynes into the Courte if yt be refused to be paid, and the tresurer to take notice of yt, and to estreete or leuy the same as he doth other fynes.

10. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that euery Generall Courte, except such as through neglecte of the Gou^rnor and the

greatest p^rte of Magistrats the Freemen themselves doe call, shall consist of the Gouvernor, or some one chosen to moderate the Court, and 4 other Magistrats at lest, wth the mayor p^rte of the deputyes of the seuerall Townes legally chosen; and in case the Freemen or mayor p^rte of thē, through neglect or refusall of the Gouvernor and mayor p^rte of the magistrats, shall call a Courte, y^t shall consist of the mayor p^rte of Freemen that are p^rsent or their deputyes, wth a Moderator chosen by thē: In wth said Generall Courts shall consist the supreme power of the Comonwelth, and they only shall haue power to make laws or repeale thē, to graunt leuyes, to admitt of Freemen, dispose of lands vndisposed of, to seuerall Townes or p^rsons, and also shall haue power to call ether Courte or Magistrate or any other p^rson whatsoever into question for any misdemeanour, and may for just causes displace or deale otherwise according to the nature of the offence; and also may deale in any other matter that concerns the good of this comonwelth, excepte election of Magistrats, wth shall be done by the whole boddy of Freemen.

In wth Courte the Gouvernour or Moderator shall haue power to order the Courte to giue liberty of spech, and silence vnreasonable and disorderly speakeings, to put all things to voate, and in case the voate be equall to haue the casting voice. But non of these Courts shall be adiorned or dissolved wthout the consent of the maior p^rte of the Court.

11. It is Ordered, sentenced and decreed, that when any Generall Courte vppon the occations of the Comonwelth haue agreed vppon any sume or somes of mony to be leuyed vppon the seuerall Townes wthin this Jurisdiction, that a Committee be chosen to sett out and appoynt w^t shall be the p^rportion of euery Towne to pay of the said leuy, p^rvided the Committees be made vp of an equall nūber out of each Towne.

14th January, 1638, the 11 Orders abouesaid are voted.¹

¹ [Until 1752, the legal year in England began March 25, not January 1. All days between January 1 and March 25 of the year which we now call 1639 were then a part of the year 1638; so that the date of the Constitution is given by its own terms as 1638, instead of 1639.]



THE GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT.



THESE were chosen annually until 1876, and thereafter for two years. Until John Winthrop's second election, immediate reelection was forbidden.

John Haynes of Hartford	1639, '41, '43, '45, '47, '49, '51, '53.
Edward Hopkins of Hartford	1640, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54.
George Wyllys of Hartford	1642-43.
Thomas Wells of Hartford	1655, '58.
John Webster of Hartford	1656-57.
John Winthrop of New London	1657, 1659-76.
William Leete of Guilford	1676-83.
Robert Treat of Milford	1683-98.
Fitz John Winthrop of New London	1698-1708.
Gurdon Saltonstall of New London	1708-25.
Joseph Talcott of Hartford	1725-42.
Jonathan Law of Milford	1742-51.
Roger Wolcott of Windsor	1751-54.
Thomas Fitch of Norwalk	1754-66.
William Pitkin of Hartford	1766-69.
Jonathan Trumbull of Lebanon	1769-84.
Matthew Griswold of Lyme	1784-86.
Samuel Huntington of Norwich	1786-96.
Oliver Wolcott of Litchfield	1796-97.
Jonathan Trumbull of Lebanon	1797-1809.
John Treadwell of Farmington	1809-11.
Roger Griswold of Lyme	1811-12.
John Cotton Smith of Sharon	1812-17.
Oliver Wolcott of Litchfield	1817-27.
Gideon Tomlinson of Fairfield	1827-31.
John S. Peters of Hebron	1831-33.
Henry W. Edwards of New Haven	1833-34.
Samuel A. Foote of Cheshire	1834-35.
Henry W. Edwards of New Haven	1835-38.
William W. Ellsworth of Hartford	1838-42.
Chauncey F. Cleveland of Hampton	1842-44.
Roger S. Baldwin of New Haven	1844-46.
Isaac Toucey of Hartford	1846-47.
Clark Bissell of Norwalk	1847-49.



Joseph Trumbull of Hartford	1849-50.
Thomas H. Seymour of Hartford	1850-53.
Charles H. Pond of Milford	1853-54.
Henry Dutton of New Haven	1854-55.
William T. Minor of Stamford	1855-57.
Alexander H. Holley of Salisbury	1857-58.
William A. Buckingham of Norwich	1858-66.
Joseph R. Hawley of Hartford	1866-67.
James E. English of New Haven	1867-69, 1870-71.
Marshall Jewell of Hartford	1869-70, 1871-73.
Charles R. Ingersoll of New Haven	1873-77.
Richard D. Hubbard of Hartford	1877-79.
Charles B. Andrews of Litchfield	1879-81.
Hobart B. Bigelow of New Haven	1881-83.
Thomas M. Waller of New London	1883-85.
Henry B. Harrison of New Haven	1885-87.
Phineas C. Lounsbury of Ridgefield	1887-89.
Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford	1889-93.
Luzon B. Morris of New Haven	1893-95.
O. Vincent Coffin of Middletown	1895-

CITIES IN CONNECTICUT, WITH DATE OF INCORPORATION.

Incorporated.	Cities.	Counties.
1784	New Haven,	New Haven.
1784	New London,	New London.
1784	Hartford,	Hartford.
1784	Middletown,	Middlesex.
1784	Norwich,	New London.
1836	Bridgeport,	Fairfield.
1853	Waterbury,	New Haven.
1867	Meriden,	New Haven.
1870	New Britain,	Hartford.
1870	South Norwalk (Norwalk),	Fairfield.
1889	Danbury,	Fairfield.
1889	Rockville (Vernon),	Tolland.
1893	Ansonia,	New Haven.
1893	Derby,	New Haven.
1893	Norwalk,	Fairfield.
1893	Stamford,	Fairfield.
1893	Willimantic (Windham),	Windham.
1895	Putnam,	Windham.



BOROUGHES IN CONNECTICUT, WITH DATE OF INCORPORATION.

Incorporated.	Boroughs.	Counties.
1801	Stonington,	New London.
1815	Guilford,	New Haven.
1824	Newtown,	Fairfield.
1846	Colchester,	New London.
1847	Bethel,	Fairfield.
1853	Wallingford,	New Haven.
1854	Danielson (Killingly),	Windham.
1854	Greenwich,	Fairfield.
1858	Winsted (Winchester),	Litchfield.
1872	Fair Haven East (New Haven),	New Haven.
1873	West Haven (Orange),	New Haven.
1873	Stafford Springs (Stafford),	Tolland.
1879	Litchfield,	Litchfield.
1882	Shelton (Huntington),	Fairfield.
1887	Torrington,	Litchfield.
1889	New Canaan,	Fairfield.
1889	Southington,	Hartford.
1893	Branford,	New Haven.
1893	Naugatuck,	New Haven.
1893	Bristol,	Hartford.
1893	Ridgefield,	Fairfield.
1895	Jewett City,	New London.

POPULATION OF TOWNS.

Towns.	1880.	1890.	Towns.	1880.	1890.
Andover	428	401	Bolton	512	452
Ansonia ¹		10,342	Bozrah	1,155	1,005
Ashford	1,041	778	Branford	3,047	4,460
Avon	1,057	1,182	Bridgeport	29,148	48,866
Barkhamsted	1,297	1,130	Bridgewater	708	617
Beacon Falls	379	505	Bristol	5,347	7,382
Berlin	2,385	2,600	Brookfield	1,152	989
Bethany	637	550	Brooklyn	2,308	2,628
Bethel	2,727	3,401	Burlington	1,224	1,302
Bethlehem	655	543	Canaan	1,157	970
Bloomfield	1,346	1,308	Canterbury	1,272	947

¹ Incorporated, 1889.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (*Continued.*)

Towns.	1880.	1890.	Towns.	1880.	1890.
Canton	2,301	2,500	Haddam	2,419	2,095
Chaplin	627	542	Hamden	3,408	3,882
Chatham	1,967	1,949	Hampton	827	632
Cheshire	2,284	1,929	Hartford	42,551	53,230
Chester	1,177	1,301	Hartland	643	565
Clinton	1,402	1,384	Harwinton . . .	1,016	943
Colchester . . .	2,974	2,988	Hebron	1,243	1,038
Colebrook . . .	1,148	1,098	Huntington . . .	2,499	4,206
Columbia	757	740	Kent	1,622	1,383
Cornwall	1,583	1,283	Killingly	6,921	7,027
Coventry	2,043	1,875	Killingworth . .	748	582
Cromwell	1,640	1,987	Lebanon	1,845	1,670
Danbury	11,666	19,473	Ledyard	1,373	1,183
Darien	1,949	2,276	Lisbon	630	548
Derby ¹	11,650	5,969	Litchfield . . .	3,410	3,304
Durham	990	856	Lyme	1,025	977
Eastford	855	561	Madison	1,672	1,429
East Granby . .	754	661	Manchester . . .	6,462	8,222
East Haddam . .	3,032	2,599	Mansfield	2,154	1,911
East Hartford . .	3,500	4,455	Marlborough . .	391	582
East Haven ² . .	3,057	955	Meriden	18,340	25,423
East Lyme . . .	1,731	2,048	Middlebury . . .	687	566
Easton	1,145	1,001	Middlefield . . .	928	1,002
East Windsor . .	3,019	2,890	Middletown . . .	11,732	15,205
Ellington	1,569	1,539	Milford	3,347	3,811
Enfield	6,755	7,199	Monroe	1,157	994
Essex	1,855	2,035	Montville	2,664	2,344
Fairfield	3,748	3,868	Morris	627	584
Farmington . . .	3,017	3,179	Naugatuck	4,274	6,218
Franklin	686	585	New Britain . . .	13,979	19,007
Glastonbury . .	3,580	3,457	New Canaan . . .	2,673	2,701
Goshen	1,093	972	New Fairfield . .	971	670
Granby	1,340	1,251	New Hartford . .	3,302	3,160
Greenwich . . .	7,892	10,131	New Haven . . .	62,882	86,045
Griswold	2,745	3,113	Newington	934	953
Groton	5,128	5,539	New London . . .	10,537	13,757
Guilford	2,782	2,780	New Milford . . .	3,907	3,917

¹ Ansonia taken from, in 1889.² Part of, annexed to New Haven in 1881.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (Continued.)

Towns.	1880.	1890.	Towns.	1880.	1890.
Newtown	4,013	3,539	Sprague	3,207	1,106
Norfolk	1,418	1,546	Stafford	4,455	4,535
North Branford .	1,025	825	Stamford	11,297	15,700
North Canaan . .	1,537	1,683	Sterling	957	1,051
North Haven . .	1,763	1,862	Stonington . . .	7,355	7,184
North Stonington.	1,769	1,463	Stratford ¹ . . .	4,251	2,608
Norwalk	13,956	17,747	Suffield	3,225	3,169
Norwich	21,143	23,048	Thomaston . . .	3,225	3,278
Old Lyme	1,387	1,319	Thompson	5,051	5,580
Old Saybrook . .	1,302	1,484	Tolland	1,169	1,037
Orange	3,341	4,537	Torrington . . .	3,327	6,048
Oxford	1,120	902	Trumbull	1,323	1,453
Plainfield	4,021	4,582	Union	539	431
Plainville	1,930	1,993	Vernon	6,915	8,808
Plymouth	2,350	2,147	Voluntown . . .	1,186	1,060
Pomfret	1,470	1,471	Wallingford . . .	4,686	6,584
Portland	4,157	4,687	Warren	639	477
Preston	2,523	2,555	Washington . . .	1,590	1,633
Prospect	492	445	Waterbury	20,270	33,202
Putnam	5,827	6,512	Waterford	2,701	2,661
Redding	1,540	1,546	Watertown	1,897	2,323
Ridgefield	2,028	2,235	Westbrook	878	874
Rocky Hill	1,108	1,069	West Hartford . .	1,828	1,930
Roxbury	950	936	Weston	918	772
Salem	574	481	Westport	3,477	3,715
Salisbury	3,715	3,420	Wethersfield . . .	2,173	2,271
Saybrook	1,362	1,484	Willington	1,086	906
Scotland	590	506	Wilton	1,864	1,722
Seymour	2,318	3,300	Winchester	5,142	6,183
Sharon	2,580	2,149	Windham	8,264	10,032
Sherman	828	668	Windsor	3,058	2,954
Simsbury	1,830	1,874	Windsor Locks . .	2,332	2,758
Somers	1,242	1,407	Wolcott	493	522
Southbury	1,740	1,089	Woodbridge	829	926
Southington . . .	5,411	5,501	Woodbury	2,149	1,815
South Windsor . .	1,902	1,736	Woodstock	2,639	2,309
Total				622,700	746,258

¹ West Stratford set off to Bridgeport, 1889.

POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT BY COUNTIES, 1890.

Hartford	147,180	Windham	45,158
New Haven	209,058	Litchfield	53,542
New London	76,634	Middlesex	39,524
Fairfield	150,081	Tolland	25,081
Total for the State			746,258

THE CONNECTICUT SEAL.

"From early times, certainly since 1656, Connecticut has placed upon her common seal vines, to represent her towns—at first three for the original towns; then one for each town; then, as the towns became more numerous, the original three again. The stripes on the flag of the United States, increased to fifteen until after the War of 1812, are a curious parallel. With the vines was the motto, at first on a scroll held by a hand coming out of a cloud, afterward on a scroll below the vines: *Qui transtulit, sustinet.*"—JOHNSTON.



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